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## THE WATER WE BUY.

MUCH OF THE FOOD CONSUMED PRINCIPALLY MOISTURE.

Animal or Vegetable the Various Articles of Our Diet Contain Large Per Cent. of Liquid.

What we buy as solid food is not solid. It is partly water; some of the commonest foods are almost entirely composed of water.

Bought as food, water is a tolerably expensive luxury. In several instances it costs something like \$2.50 a glass, says Pearson's Magazine.

Let us begin with breakfast. Look at that loaf of bread. To all appearances it is solid enough. But it is not. When it came into the hands of the baker as wheat flour it contained water only to the extent of 17 per cent. In working up the materials into dough, by kneading and other manipulation, and in baking, a great change takes place, and the quantity of water more than doubled. The wheat flour loaf contains nearly 40 per cent. of water. Curiously enough, its value as a food is increased thereby. The percentage of water in the crust is about half that in the soft inside.

"Cured" pork does not contain a large proportion of water; in fact, wherever there is a good deal of fatty matter, there is also a scarcity of moisture. So the man who enjoys his slice of breakfast bacon may comfort himself with the reflection that he is getting fairly solid value for his money, because bacon contains only 22 per cent. of water.

Fresh eggs, on the other hand, are composed of no less than 66 per cent. of water.

The best dairy-made butter, no matter how carefully prepared, contains a comparatively large percentage of water. Out of 1,500 samples of butter examined by well-known authorities, a small number contained over 16 per cent. of water; the larger number contained between 11 and 13 per cent. Carelessly manufactured or adulterated butter often contains much more water than is permissible by law, and the breakfast table may include a supply of butter containing as much as 20 per cent. of water.

It is only to be expected that milk, owing to its origin, should vary considerably in its composition. Much depends on the health and surroundings of the animal yielding it.

It is interesting to know that morning milk, as it comes from the cow, is by no means so nourishing as the evening supply; there is more water in the former. The daily quart of milk even in its purest state contains an average of 87.6 per cent. of water.

The choicest fish contain the largest percentage of water. Thus, turbot and sole are credited with 78 per cent.; salmon 75 per cent.; while the commoner inhabitants of the deep blue sea are content with from 40 to 60 per cent., as in the case of the homely herring.

"As cool as a cucumber" is a household term. The coolness is easily explained. Cucumbers are almost entirely composed of water—that is, 95 per cent., or over 100 per cent. more than is contained in milk, which is itself a "liquid." Lettuce must be forgotten here is a further instance of how the substance may be in an apparent solid, for the cabbage lettuce holds 92 per cent. of water.

It will be seen that most of the good things of life are largely composed of water; but it is better for us that this is so. Nature knows more about our digestive powers than we know ourselves, and she has designed her products—fish, flesh, fowl and fruit—with cunning a hand that the water contained in each is essential.

Food containing very little water in its composition is not, as a rule, good to eat until a suitable process of cooking has rendered it safe by adding a further supply of water to it, and boiling, as is well known, is the process that renders our food most wholesome and easy of digestion.

## "Pedigree" of "Fog."

If any Londoner crawling up to business by train or tram through the fog turned his little mind to wondering why it was called "fog," he would probably decide that it could not have been called anything else. "Fog" is its obvious name. Yet there is much speculation among philologists on this point. Dr. Murray's dictionary suggests an interesting pedigree. As far back as the fourteenth century "fog" meant aftergrass, the grass that sprang up after hay harvest or grew in the winter, while in the north it meant moss. Tien "foggy" came to mean boggy; next it was used to mean bloated or puffy, of the flesh of men or animals, and finally, as applied to ale or air, it meant thick, and our modern fog was derived back from this "foggy." Skeat, however, goes straight to the Danish "fog," as in "snee fog," a snowstorm, from "fyge," to drift. The worst of London fogs is that they do not drift fast enough.—London Chronicle.

## Snapped Her Up.

"I thought they weren't going to be married until the spring"  
"Yes; but they changed their minds suddenly, and did the thing yesterday. You see, they happened to find a good servant girl out of a job and they wanted to snap her up."—Philadelphia Press.

## Dyed Poodle.

Daisy—Why, Rose, dear, what have you done to your poodle? The last time I saw him his hair was white.  
Rose—Yes; but it was such a nuisance to keep him washed, you know, so I just had him dyed brown.—Detroit Free Press.

## Soothing and Comforting

The soothing and comforting effects of De Witt's witch hazel salve, when applied to piles, sores cuts, boils, etc., subdues pain almost instantly. This salve draws out the inflammation, reduces swelling and acts as a rubefacient, thus circulating the blood through the diseased parts, permitting or aiding nature to permanently remove the trouble entirely. Sold by all druggists.

## Travels in Alaska.

Adventures in the North Continued.

By Dr. C. H. Gibbon.

The trip between Seattle and the north is a delight that enhances by repetition, even as the work of a master artist reveals new charms each time you gaze upon it. Although now enjoying this matchless panorama for the sixth time, its wonders and beauties seemed fully as fascinating as when I first beheld them, and their enjoyment more intense. This may sound a bit gushing, but wait until you have seen it, and then notice how often you will recall the words of that gifted lover of the North-land, Ella Higginson, who wrote:

Would I were in Alaska this fair night,  
Sailing that noble sweep of sapphire sea,  
Where for a thousand miles continuously  
The snow pearl mountains shimmer,  
Lustrous, white,  
Or turn to opals in the northern light.

On account of her heavy load, the Santa Anna was five days in reaching Juneau, but never a word of impatience was heard from any passenger, even when, on two occasions, we were obliged to wait several hours for the tide.

At Juneau I left the Santa Anna, and took a local boat to Skagway, stopping at several small mining towns to leave passengers and freight and mail, and at Haines, which is now the military headquarters of this part of Alaska. It was selected on account of its position, being on a narrow point of land between Pyramid Harbor and Lynn Canal, thus commanding the entrance to the Chitana and White pass regions. Here I met eleven of my Kampan friends who had come up the river and were now going "outside" on a south bound steamer. In Alaska dialect, "inside" means the Yukon valley, and "outside" everywhere else. At Skagway I spent ten days visiting my daughter and her family, also many old friends.

Skagway has recovered from the boom days of 1898-9, and settled down to a healthy commercial town of about two thousand. During the summer many tourists spend a few days or weeks, enjoying the superb climate and grand scenery. Mountain peaks 8000 feet high, and immense glaciers are close to town, and travelers say they far surpass anything in Switzerland. Systematic advertising of these facts has been begun this season, and Skagway is surely destined to become a favorite tourists' resort.

I returned to Juneau in time to take passage in the Excelsior—the next bi-monthly boat of the Northwestern line—which sailed westward from Juneau on the evening of October 5th.

The next morning we found the ship was lying, without anchor, in the still waters of Chatham strait, waiting for the tide. About 9 we started, and began to thread the crookedest piece of water I ever saw a steamer go through. It is rightly named Peril straits. The narrowest part of the channel is about 50 yards wide, and there is only thirty minutes, twice in 24 hours, that captains dare take ships through. With four strong men at the wheel, the captain's orders,

## Impoverished Soil

Impoverished soil, like impoverished blood, needs a proper fertilizer. A chemist by analyzing the soil can tell you what fertilizer to use for different products.

If your blood is impoverished your doctor will tell you what you need to fertilize it and give it the rich, red corpuscles that are lacking in it. It may be you need a tonic, but more likely you need a concentrated fat food, and fat is the element lacking in your system.

There is no fat food that is so easily digested and assimilated as

## Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil

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given in a low, distinct tone, were instantly repeated and obeyed with such continual repetition that the wheel seemed running an accompaniment to the conversation, and might have been monotonous but for the thrilling interest of the situation. But the channel soon grew wide, and the dome of Mt. Edgecombe on the southern end of Chicago Island came in view. In a short time we were in Sitka harbor, and anchored at the historic capital, which is on the northwest extremity of Baranoff island. Sitka is the prettiest spot I have seen in Alaska. On the north side of a harbor so full of islands that ships have to describe a figure 8 on entering or leaving, surrounded by fields and forests, with a background of mountains, not high enough to be forbidding, but seeming to invite a ramble to their tops, full of relics of Russian rule, buildings and barracks, made of logs two feet in diameter; the old Greek church, with its famous paintings and icons; and the cemetery with its Greek crosses, and all intermingled with latter day Americanisms—it is so full of interest for the student and tourist. The Indian half of the town has many two story houses, some with bay windows, and well painted.

These Indians make the finest canoes I have ever seen, the largest being 40 feet long and more than six feet wide in the middle, and made of a single log. This seems incredible, but is simple enough, after all. They take a log forty feet long and perhaps three feet in diameter. First, the outside is shaped, then a trench, like an immense mortise, is cut the whole length, except a few inches at each end, and almost to the bottom. Then, with a patience that rivals Robinson Crusoe, the whole inside is dug out, leaving a shell less than two inches thick. Then it is put in the water, and after being well soaked, it is gradually stretched open by many sticks driven in crosswise, forcing the sides apart until the middle is six or seven feet across, and at the same time causing the ends to turn up in the picturesque canoe fashion.

The governor's house is in the edge of town, and visitors are always welcomed. On a former visit, March 18, 1903, I was shown through the gardens, where daffodils were beginning to open, and strawberry plants, set out January 7, were already growing. The coldest weather ever known at Sitka was 4 degrees above zero. In 1904, by Prof. Georgeson's report, the coldest was 5 degrees, and the warmest 71 degrees. Hard winds are rare, but Sitka is probably the wettest place in North America. Last year it had 105 inches of rain, of which 79 came between September and February. Sitka is off the natural line of travel, and but for the toll of those who own property there, would have been abandoned as the capital long ago. Icy straits, between Chicago island and the main land, is a much safer place and nearer route between Juneau and the west.

At four o'clock we left the wharf, circled around and among the islands, and started westward into the dreadful swell of the Pacific. Now for more misery.  
To be continued.

## The Long Ago.

By R. F. Taylor.  
O! a wonderful stream is the river Time,  
As it runs through the realm of tears,  
With a faultless rhythm and a musical rhyme  
As it blends in the ocean of years!

How the winters are drifting like cakes of snow,  
And the summer like buds between,  
And the years in the sheaf, how they come and they go,  
On the river's breast, with its ebb and its flow,  
As it glides in the shadow and sheen.

There's a magical isle up the river Time,  
Where the softest of airs are playing,  
There's a cloudless sky and a tropical clime  
And a song as sweet as a vesper chime,  
And the June when the roses are straying.

And the name of the isle is "Long Ago,"  
And we bury our treasures there;  
There are brows of beauty and bosoms of snow  
There are heaps of dust—oh! we love them so—  
There are trinkets and treasures of hair.

There are fragments of songs that nobody sings,  
There are parts of an infant's prayer,  
There's a lute unswept and a harp without strings,  
Three are broken vows and pieces of rings,  
And the garments our loved ones used to wear.

There are hands that are waved when the fairy shore  
By the fitful mirage is lifted in air,  
And we sometimes hear through the turbulent roar  
Sweet voices we heard in the days gone before,  
When the wind down the river was fair.

Oh! remembered for aye be that blessed isle,  
All the day of our life until night;  
And when evening glows with its beautiful smile,  
And our eyes are closing in slumbers awhile,  
May the Greenwood of soul be in sight.

## SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY

Reported weekly for the Ledger.

Theory of the Arc.—Paper Pipes for Gas.—Altitude of Northern Lights.—The New Alchemy.—Warmth of Subways.—A Hard Problem.—A Beetle's Resurrection.—Invisible Wire.—Beach Burning.—The New Glass.

The electric arc has been explained by Prof. J. J. Thompson on the assumption that the positive and negative electrodes emit electrified corpuscles or ions which, under the influence of electric repulsion, travel across the space of the arc, and bombard the opposite electrode. The electric current itself is supposed to be conveyed by these ions, and their bombardment produces the high temperature of the electrodes. In a British Royal Society paper, Mr. A. A. C. Swinton describes experiments with a magnet showing that positively and negatively charged particles actually do cross in the arc, proving, as he believes, the absolute correctness of the theory.

Gas pipes of paper, as tried in Europe, are reported to have advantages, and are very tight and cheaper than metal. In making them, Manila paper is first cut into strips having a width equal to the length of the section. The strips are dipped into melted asphalt, tightly wound to the right thickness around a core of iron rod or pipe, and coated under pressure with a layer of sand. The core being then removed, the outside of the pipe is waterproofed.

The height of the aurora borealis seems to vary greatly. The spectral light has been seen touching the earth in Arctic regions, but measurements made during a recent aurora near London, show that the red could have been much less than 600 miles high, the green being much nearer the earth's surface.

Latest observation has suggested that the disintegration products of radioactive elements do not always yield helium, and that silver is formed by the disintegration of lead.

An engineering surprise is the warmth of city subways. It was expected that these, like cellars, would be warmer than the outer air in winter and cooler in summer, but experience has shown that they are always warmer unless artificially cooled. This is partly due to the heat from the respiration of passengers and partly to that from the transformation of the energies brought in to use for lighting and for traction. The air of the tunnels of the Paris Metropolitan and the New York subway is found to be about 6 degrees F. warmer in summer than that outside, and it is estimated that to keep the variation down to this limit in the New York subway, the air must be renewed about 200 times every twenty four hours. Forced ventilation by fans seems necessary to make such tunnels endurable in the hottest weather.

About five fires per week were set in London last year by petroleum lamps. This gives importance to the problem of producing a cheap safety lamp, and an association of the leading English grocers have offered a handsome prize for a lamp costing not more than fifty cents, that shall be as safe as a common candle under all conditions of ignorance or carelessness. Though this is the fifth time the prize has been offered, no satisfactory invention has been found.

A Japanese beetle, of a species as yet undetermined, lately came into the possession of Prof. Smythe, a Topeka entomologist, in a singular way. Hearing a faint graving sound in a Japanese flower-stand, the owner bored into the wood, when he discovered the beetle larva, which had been there several years. Since reaching the open air, the worm has developed wings and grown into a fine specimen.

The present decay of the land is found by Sir Archibald Geikie to be sufficient, even should it not be accelerated, to reduce the dry land to the level of the sea, and threaten another flood, in a comparatively short time.

Invisible platinum wire is stated to have been drawn by the late Henry F. Read a third of a century ago. Several yards were made, in lengths of three feet or less, and when wound upon a white card it could be felt, but ordinarily could not be seen, although its shadow was visible. The wire was drawn through as fine a hole as could be conveniently drilled.

Indigestion is easily overcome by the use of Kodol dyspepsia cure, because this remedy digests what you eat and gives the stomach a rest—allows it to recuperate and grow strong again. Kodol relieves indigestion, belching of gas, sour stomach, heart-burn, etc., and enables the digestive organs to transform all foods into the kind of rich red blood that makes health and strength. Sold by all druggists.

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o-the-wisp of marsh lands. The flames, extending 200 feet along the beach and 30 or 40 feet out over the water, rose to a height of a foot, burning three-quarters of an hour with a sharp crackling sound.

Reinforced glass, produced by rolling two plates of glass with a metallic grating between them, promises to become of great importance as a building material. In a recent French test, a sheet four feet long by 18 inches wide and less than a quarter of an inch thick easily supported 1047 pounds, and under heavy weight or exposed to fire it bends and cracks without breaking. Its strength, resistance to fire and passage of light admirably fit it for roofs, shop-windows, partitions and stair-cases.

## What California Has at Stake.

In the year 1904 there were shipped out of California, by rail, 72,280 carloads of fruit. Of these 7,051 were green deciduous fruits, 38,574 citrus fruit, 14,546 dried fruit, 5,334 raisins, 906 nuts, 5,807 canned fruits. In the same year the shipments of fruit, by sea, from San Francisco, amounted in total to but 4,371 carloads this embracing all kinds. These figures show the importance of the railroads in the transportation of the fruits of California to markets. The fruits carried by rail exceeded those moved by sea by more than 65,000 carloads.

The shipments of vegetables by rail from California in 1904 made up the respectable total of 2,381 carloads of ten tons each. The fruit and vegetables, grown for exportation in California, have steadily increased their export volume. With the maintenance of favorable conditions their exportation is certain to grow, with corresponding augmentation of the wealth and prosperity of this State. By rail fruits and vegetables from California are moved at rates that enable them to compete in the eastern markets with products of orchards and farms many hundreds of miles nearer the great centers of population than California. In other words, discrimination rates are given to California as against points far east of California.

Suppose the discrimination to be eliminated and a mileage basis of rate making to be substituted by the Interstate commerce commission. What then? California would be unable to compete and its products of orchard and field would be cut off from markets to which they now make their way and in which they are competitively sold. Resolutions adopted by a commercial organization, in San Francisco have emphasized that important point as follows:

"The export commerce in the green citrus and deciduous fruits, the dried and cured fruits, the vegetables, the wine and the lumber products of California must be carried over two thousand five hundred miles to reach their center of distribution in the United States. These products compete with like Eastern products which are carried an average distance of less than two hundred and fifty miles. Owing to the disparity in volume between the east-bound and west-bound traffic, the railroads have heretofore carried the products of California the distance noted and delivered them in Eastern markets at a rate that has enabled them to successfully compete with like products in the freight movement of which but one-tenth of the distance has been covered. That this fostering policy, referable to the existing conditions of traffic, would be continued under a political control and direction of freight distribution in the United States is not even probable."

While it is proposed by some to revolutionize the basis of rate making, the stake that California has in the outcome is a germane consideration. "Prior to the opening of communication by rail with the east," said General N. P. Chipman at the Luther Burbank banquet at San Francisco, "the California fruit industry had no motive for expansion. So late as 1880 we exported of fruit but 546 carloads of ten tons each. But in 1890—ten years later—we sent out 16,194 carloads. In a report which I made that year it was shown that the value of the fruit crop, sent out of the State by rail, exceeded that of wheat and flour exports by over half a million dollars. Sixteen thousand carloads seemed an enormous output, and by many it was thought we had reached the limit of eastern consumption. But mark what has followed. In 1904 our shipments out of the State, by rail and by sea, of the products of the orchards, gardens and vineyards, reached the enormous proportions of over 92,000 carloads of ten tons each."

## Indigestion Overcome.

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## CHINESE WATER CHESTNUTS

Raised in Immense Quantities in Natural Water Ways of the Empire.

Where there are so many canals there is more or less swamp ground. In China this is utilized for the raising of lotus roots, from which commercial arrowroot is largely obtained, says a writer. There is no reason why much of the waste swamp land in the southern portion of the United States should not be used for a similar purpose, and the commercial returns from a venture of this sort in that part of the country ought to be satisfactory. Where the canals of China widen, by reason of natural water ways or for other reasons, the expanse of water not needed for actual navigation is made use of in the raising of water nuts of several varieties, especially what are known as water chestnuts. These nuts are raised in immense quantities. They are, strictly speaking, bulbs rather than nuts. They are rich in arrowroot and are prolific, an acre of shallow water producing far more than an acre of well cultivated soil planted in ordinary grain or similar crops. These nuts, also, could be produced to advantage in the United States, where there is land inundated for the growing season to a depth which will give ordinary water plants a chance to thrive and which is not capable of being drained for the time being. The nuts or bulbs are toothsome when roasted, and are wholesome, but probably would be more valuable in the United States for the manufactured products which can be secured from them.

## THEY KNEW WHAT IT MEANT

Animals Sought Cover When the Auto-Tooter Was Heard in Their Midst.

When it was proposed, last fall, to set aside one of the public roads at Long Island during part of a day as an automobile race course there was loud objection from the country folk. The New York Times has discovered one who was entirely pleased with the outcome.

"What did you think of it?" a traveler asked him a day or two later.

"The best thing for me that ever happened," was the emphatic reply.

"What?"

"Yes, sire! You see, I have a balky mule that draws my truck to market every morning. Yesterday that mule balked half way to town. I couldn't get him to stir. While I was cogitating what to do I saw a funny rubber thing in the road. I picked it up and accidentally squeezed it. It let out a terrible noise. It was one of those auto tooters, that got lost."

"Well, when that mule heard it behind him he started so quick I hardly had time to grab the tailboard, and he never let up till he reached the ferry."

"I brought the thing home and showed it to Mandy, and she squeezed it and squeezed it. Every chicken on the farm ran for the coop at the first sound. Every pig hid in the pen, the cow ran behind the barn, the cat got under the stove, the dog raced for his kennel, and Mandy and I spent the quietest night we ever had."

"Of all the labor-saving machines I ever saw, that is the best, and the auto can race up and down my road as often as suits them."

A traveler remarks that the Parisian swindler is the subtlest and the most indomitable one in the world. He was the other day strolling through a fashionable French shop.

The woman, her purchase concluded, counted a roll of bank notes and advanced to the cashier's desk, holding them in her hand. Then, of a sudden, the man rushed upon her.

"You wretch!" he exclaimed; "didn't I tell you that you shouldn't have those dishes?" And he slung her upon the cheek, tore the bank notes from her hand and stalked indignantly out of the shop.

The woman fainting. It was ten minutes before she was brought to, and meanwhile those in the shop, believing that a family quarrel was in progress, did nothing. On her recovery the manager of the place said, regretfully:

"We are sorry, madam, for this occurrence. Your husband—"

"My husband? That was not my husband," the woman cried. "He is a thief!"

She had never seen the man before.

## Logical Theory.

"You will observe," said the professor, "the higher the altitude attained the colder the temperature becomes."

"But isn't it warmer near the top of the mountains than it is in the valley?" asked the youth at the foot of the class.

"Certainly not," replied the professor. "Why do you think it would be?"

"Oh," answered the youngster, "I thought perhaps the atmosphere was heated by the mountain ranges."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

## The Automobile in War.

The first automobile to be used under actual service conditions was shortly sent by the Russian military authorities to Manchuria, where it will be used to transport war materials and provisions. It consists of a 36-horsepower French car, upon which a large dynamo has been placed, which furnishes the power to the electric motors of five trailers. Each of these can carry a load of 1,



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FRIDAY.....JANUARY 5, 1906

## Property Deeded to State.

Commencing with this issue the Ledger will publish a list of all property in Amador county deeded to the state on account of delinquent taxes the deeds of which stand at present uncancelled on records kept in the office of the county recorder. The list is a most formidable one, and will prove a great surprise to many whose names and property appear therein. The law provides that when property is sold to the state on account of delinquent taxes, after the lapse of five years from "the date of sale, the tax-collector, if the taxes still remain unpaid, shall make out a deed of such property to the state, which deed is recorded in the office of the county recorder. The property is thereafter, to all intents and purposes, the property of the state, and any person may make application to the state controller to have any piece or parcel in the list sold at public auction to the highest bidder. The original owner has the privilege of redeeming his property by paying all taxes, penalties and costs at any time prior to the sale. If however, the property is allowed to be sold, the purchaser then becomes the absolute owner in fee, and the original owner must buy it back from him, at his own valuation, or lose it altogether. The list we publish to day is a portion of the property deeded to the state in 1901. It is probable that considerable of this property has been redeemed. If so the certificate has not been filed with the recorder and hence the deed to the state remains uncancelled. A recorder's fee of 75 cents must be paid in addition to the sum paid to the clerk for redemption; and if this is not paid at the time, the property appears as redeemed on the books of the clerk and State controller, but unredeemed on the books in the recorder's office. All such clouds upon the title may be removed by merely paying the 75 cents to the recorder, for cancelling the deed. In the first two or three years quite a number of pieces of property were in this fix, so that in the list published today, many property holders, who have paid all costs etc. will be astonished to find themselves on the records as minus their property. It is to this class, especially, that the publication of this list will prove beneficial as by the payment of the small cancellation fee the matter can be straightened out. For the last years or so these oversights have not occurred, as the clerk now collects at the time of redemption all costs and fees to have the title cleared on the books of the recorder. The publication of the list will extend over several issues of the Ledger, and it will be for property holders to scan the same carefully, and preserve the list for future reference.

New hair brushes—made to last for years—long, strong bristles, solid, real wood backs—low prices.

W. M. Perry announced in last week's Dispatch that he had retired from the control of that paper, having turned the same over to his son W. M. Perry, jr. There is considerable talk about this matter, coming at this juncture. The retiring owner is a city trustee. There will be considerable printing to do in getting the municipal government on its feet as it were; a trustee is prohibited by law from being interested directly or indirectly in contract for work or supplies. The developments in this case will be closely watched. By the way there is nothing recorded to show the bona fide character of the transfer of our contemporary.

A full line of ladies' and children's trimmed, and ready to wear hats is to be closed out below cost at Mrs. K. L. Delahide's.

Prescriptions called for and medicine promptly delivered by City Pharmacy's messenger—no extra charge. Telephone or have your doctor telephone for you—Risher does the rest.

## NOTICE.

The lone high school will open on Sept. 4, 1905, and it is expected that there will be a large attendance from Amador, Sutter Creek, and Jackson on account of the very liberal commutation tickets issued by the lone and Eastern Railroad Company to pupils and teachers. The company has issued monthly round trip tickets at the extremely low figure of \$10 per month from Martells, and \$15 per month from Amador, Sutter Creek, and Jackson.

aug. 25th.

## THE GRAND PRIZE

THE HIGHEST AWARD AT THE ST. LOUIS WORLD'S FAIR

TOWER'S WATERPROOF OILED CLOTHING SLICKERS, HATS, POINTEES, SLICKERS

A. J. TOWER CO. ESTABLISHED 1836

BOSTON NEW YORK CHICAGO

TOWER CANADIAN CO. LTD. TORONTO, CAN.

When you wish the finest flavored coffees and teas, remember that W. J. Nettle keeps only the best.

Miss M. A. Gass.

1 beg to inform my friends and the public, that for 30 days, commencing January 1, 1906, I will sell my entire stock of millinery, ready to wear hats, trimmed or untrimmed hats, velvets, laces, ribbons, etc., at cost, and for cash only.

When you wish the finest flavored coffees and teas, remember that W. J. Nettle keeps only the best.

Deeds—Serge de Loutsky to C. E. Brown, 160 acres in 2-7-10 and 85-8-10 with a right of way, \$10.

Edith M. Walker to John Calandri, lots 2, 3, 5, 6, 7 and 20 in block 4, lot 6 in block 5, and 48 acres in Drytown, \$10.

Mary K. Swain and C. W. Swain, part of block 26 in Ione, \$10.

A. J. Crain et ux to Lawrence Burke, lot 2 in block 7, Plymouth, \$425.

S. G. Spagnoli to D. B. Spagnoli, undivided one-half interest, in 160 acres in 17-6-12, part of 16-6-12, 40 acres in 15-6-12, 150 acres in 10-6-12, 50 acres in sections 28 and 29-7-12, 20 acres in 8-6-12, 240 acres in 16-6-12, also ditches, reservoirs and one 5 stamp mill, \$800.

D. J. Nichols to A. R. Gower and E. A. Gower, 10 acres in 17-5-10, \$80.

Notice of Intention to Sell—Thomas W. Joy to A. Newman and William M. Bath, personal property in Well building, Jackson, \$200, to be paid January 8th.

Satisfaction of Mortgage—Calamari to Walker.

Proof of Labor—C. G. Boro on Boro's quartz mine, Drytown district.

O. Olsen on Lamme quartz, Volcano district.

O. Olsen on Sunny South quartz, Volcano district.

S. D. Garabedian on St. Louis, Star and Mater quartz, Volcano district.

H. D. C. Richard on Telegraph Hill, Viall, Barling & Bray, Reservoir, Richards, Waitt & Evans, and Alta placer claims, Volcano district.

J. S. Cooley on Cooley quartz, Mt. Echo district.

John Ross, jr. on Occident Annex quartz, Sutter Creek district.

John Ross, jr. on Belmont quartz, Sutter Creek district.

F. Alayne Orr on Champion quartz, Plymouth district.

Frederick Hammer on Hammer placer, Forest Home district.

F. B. Joyce on Honolulu Lady mine in Volcano district.

F. B. Joyce on North Defender quartz, in Volcano district.

F. B. Joyce on Defender quartz, in Volcano district.

F. B. Joyce on Tom and Dick quartz in Volcano district.

John Ross, jr. on Alpha quartz in Sutter Creek district.

L. L. Cunee on Penevetti quartz in Pioneer district.

L. L. Cunee on Wild West quartz in Pioneer district.

Charles J. Newman on Sawyer placer, and Eureka quartz, Volcano district.

Charles J. Newman on Belden quartz in Pioneer district.

Thomas Boydson on Roydon quartz in Plymouth district.

M. Cavallero on Woodpecker quartz, in Drytown district.

George Slavich on East Pacific quartz in Plymouth district.

John P. Davis on Dane and Mitchell quartz, mill site and ditch, near Pine Grove.

E. C. Hutchinson on North Clyde in Jackson district.

Mathew P. Thomas on Blue Bell quartz in Middle Bar district.

Mathew P. Thomas on Merrimack quartz in Middle Bar district.

Mathew P. Thomas on Middle Bar quartz in Middle Bar district.

Mathew P. Thomas on Astoria quartz in Middle Bar district.

Mathew P. Thomas on Littlefield quartz in Middle Bar district.

Will E. Smith on Harrison Placer in Aqueduct district.

Lorenzo Deluchi on L. Deluchi placer in Volcano district.

W. L. Tull on Buena Vista gravel in Buena Vista district.

Thomas A. Marchant on Badger quartz in Volcano district.

F. E. Blakely on Harvey quartz in Volcano district.

Peter Ferrari on Ferrari gravel in Jackson district.

V. Particelli on Toscano quartz in Clinton district.

W. L. Morrow on Twentieth Century in Drytown district.

W. L. Morrow on Granger talc in Drytown district.

Mining Locations—Charles McKinney locates Maud quartz claim in Jackson district.

Charles McKinney locates Greenwood quartz claim in Jackson district.

L. E. Pacheco locates Harrison quartz claim in Plymouth district.

James B. Rawlings locates Ringgold placer claim in Ogara district.

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Miss M. A. Gass.

When you wish the finest flavored coffees and teas, remember that W. J. Nettle keeps only the best.

Bad Indeed.

Losing flesh is indeed a bad sign. Take Scott's Emulsion for it. For weak indigestion, for defective nourishment, for consumption, take Scott's Emulsion. It restores flesh because it strikes to the cause of the loss.

12. 15. 4.

JOHN F. DAVIS, Attorney for said Executor.

W. H. STEFFLER.

Dated, December 15th, 1905.

Executor of the will of said deceased.

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JOHN F



## TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL

This table gives the highest and lowest temperature in Jackson for each day, together with the rainfall, as recorded by self-registering instruments kept at the Ledger office.

Date.	Temp.	Rainfall.	Date.	Temp.	Rainfall.
Dec. 1 (95)	33	63	Dec. 17 (65)	34	71
2	31	67	18	35	62
3	31	67	19	45	52
4	31	67	20	38	46
5	31	67	21	39	63
6	31	74	22	39	63
7	31	65	23	35	65
8	29	78	24	35	65
9	27	76	25	29	54
10	27	76	26	38	48
11	28	75	27	40	48
12	29	70	28	34	36
13	29	70	29	33	64
14	34	70	30	33	64
15	34	67	31	32	60
16	36	70			

Total rainfall for season to date, 4.49 inches.  
To corresponding period last season 12.48 "

## LOCAL NEWS

Come in and make your selections of the beautiful sets before the rush at the City Pharmacy.

Mrs. Elizabeth Pierce of Butte City, Montana, arrived in Jackson Christmas eve, on a visit to her daughter, Mrs. Jos. Bastian. She will probably remain here some time.

George Archer, who left here three or four years ago, and went to his relatives in the east, has been the subject of several inquiries from his friends back east. He left there some time ago, and his whereabouts is to them unknown. Recently, we are informed, a resident of Jackson while visiting San Francisco saw Archer in Union square. He could not have been mistaken, as he knew him well. He did not speak to him, not knowing at the time that inquiries had been made concerning him. After so long a residence in California, he doubtless could not adapt himself to the ways of the east, and so returned to California.

All kinds of harness from \$15 up at Pete Piccardo's.

Mrs. T. Bennett's of San Francisco is visiting her mother, Mrs. Crowgley for the holiday season. She expects to return next week.

W. Sobey came up Sunday from San Francisco, and expects to again make his home in Jackson, as the climate of the city does not agree with his wife's health. Mrs. Sobey has been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Trevasis, for some weeks.

Fees were collected in the county clerk's office for the month of December as follows: New cases \$6; county clerk, \$12.75; superior court, civil, \$13.50; probate, \$21.50; total \$53.75.

Get the weak spots in your old narrow patched at Pete Piccardo's.

C. D. Peek and wife left for Oakland Sunday morning, to remain for a couple of weeks.

Miss Mary Heath, the young lady who won the first prize in the free scholarship contest offered by the Ledger last summer left Tuesday morning to enter upon a course of study in shorthand, in the Stockton Business College. She is a thorough student, and will no doubt acquit herself creditably in her chosen study. She hardly expects to get through with this particular course in six months, as several other branches are included therein, such as spelling, typewriting and law.

Miss Maud Fortner returned to the Stockton Business College Tuesday, to resume her study of shorthand.

Miss Lillie Lemm is very ill with a rheumatic affection. She has been confined to the bed for the past week.

The event of the new year was celebrated in Jackson, less noisily than last year. There was a great deal of pistol shooting indulged in, but the explosion of bombs was omitted. Sleep-coveting citizens were thankful for this concession. They think, however that the practice of firing off pistols, loaded with ball, or blank cartridges for that matter, should be suppressed with the strong arm of the law. The celebrators fired in the air as a rule. But this is a long way from being a harmless pastime. The balls can be heard falling on the roofs of houses. Felt roofs are getting to be popular in this city, and a pistol bullet falling on one of these roofs is apt to punch a hole through it. Let us hope under municipal control there will be no more shooting of firearms or firing of bombs permitted.

At the recent meeting of the state board of dental examiners held in San Francisco, Dr. C. A. Herrick was re-elected secretary for the ensuing year. Dr. Geo. H. White of Santa Barbara president, and Dr. E. G. Howard of Los Angeles, treasurer. There were 41 applicants for certificates before the board. Of these 19 passed the examination and were awarded certificates to practice dentistry. This is the lowest percentage of successful applicants that has been known since the examining board was organized. The next examination will take place in San Francisco on the second Monday in May, and in Los Angeles on the Monday following.

Presents for young and old, come in and we will select one for you at the City Pharmacy.

Owing to a leak in the main pipe conveying water to town, Jackson's supply of water was shut off yesterday morning, the pipe was leaking badly, and something had to be done. A strong force was put to work Thursday morning to replace the old worn out joints amounting to about 150 feet with new pipe.

"Old Time Religion" will be Rev. C. E. Winning's theme at the Methodist church next Sunday evening—usual service at 11 a. m. Sabbath school 2 p. m. Your presence at each of these services will be highly appreciated by pastor and people.

Dr. E. D. McCreary, of Berkeley, a prosiding elder of the Methodist church spent two evenings of this week in Jackson on official business. The doctor is popular with his church and his coming is always appreciated by the Methodists.

The New Idea Club will meet in session extraordinary next Tuesday at the M. E. parsonage.

## Hand Crushed.

Maurice J. Plasse met with a terrible accident at the Zella mine last Tuesday. He is employed to attend to supplying the fuel oil for the furnace, at the hoist. The machinery was not in motion at the time, as the hoisting frame is undergoing repairs. Plasse was working around the engine however, and went to start it in motion for some purpose. In doing so, his foot slipped, and his right hand was caught in the machinery. It was terribly crushed. Had the machinery been going at its usual speed, it would have taken his hand off, and probably killed him instantly. As it was he was whirled round once. The hand was attended to by Dr. Endicott. Whether the member can be saved is yet undetermined. Mr. Plasse is a married man, living near Butte City. He was taken to his brother-in-law's, Mr. Mello, in Jackson after the injury was dressed, to remain that night in case of developments requiring immediate surgical attention. The patient is getting along as well as could be expected.

Correct stationery to appeal to all tastes, City Pharmacy has the daintiest stock of stationery in the city.

Ledger and Chicago Weekly Inter-ocean, both papers for one year, \$2.50 in advance.

## At the I. and E. Depot.

A representative of the Ledger visited the depot of the lone and Eastern railroad at Martell's the fore part of the week. A force of about twenty section hands were at work ballasting the track with material brought from the neighborhood of lone. In the first place some of the dirt from near the track was used, but this has proved very unsatisfactory, and is being replaced with a fine gravel from the valley which packs hard, preserves the track timbers, and sheds the water nicely. The quantity of mud around the depot, considering the small amount of rainfall is something amazing. Drain pipes are being placed in position to carry off the surface water, but mud is every where, and the heavy teams are cutting up the roads terribly. With anything like a hard winter, it will be almost impossible to get in or out with a heavy load. Of course, all this will be remedied in time, with the expenditure of money is suitable material and drainage. The public road is already in a deplorable state, caused by poor road material being used—rock from the mines that with a little moisture is converted into mud. It is surprising that such a spot was selected as a railroad terminus, even temporarily. That locality was always a bad roadway.

Lemons, oranges, and bananas constantly on hand at Nettie's Mkt.

Fred Taylor, a fugitive from the Preston Reform School, was captured at Shingle Springs on Friday by Deputy Sheriff Bosquit. The boy started to run on seeing the officer, but was halted by a warning shot from the latter's pistol. An officer from the school came to Placerville after Taylor the next day.

Everything in our store on sale you can buy at price now, 25 cents off on the dollar, see our ad. Jackson Shoe Store.

Steve Lagomarsino was here from Arizona to spend the holidays with his mother Mary Muzio, and his sister Elva and her husband Mark Moreheart of San Francisco. Steve left Monday morning for Angels Camp where he will go to work. He took his brother Raymond with him, and expects to put him in some machine shop to learn a trade.

We will have plenty of extra help to wait on you, come and get a real bargain, you know our goods. Jackson Shoe Store.

A report is current that F. G. Head, who five years ago was employed as outside man for the Ledger, fell dead on Montgomery street, San Francisco, one day last week.

\$1 worth of tennis flannel for 80 cents at Jackson Shoe Store.

Word was received yesterday that John Ryan, who attempted suicide, some weeks ago near Martell's station by taking carbolic acid, and who was taken to Stockton for treatment, was in a critical state and not expected to live. His mother left for Stockton to attend him last Sunday. A later report says he died this morning.

An elegant box of paper and envelopes makes a nice present, a nice assortment at the City Pharmacy.

The supervisors will let the city trustees of Jackson have the supervisors' room for their regular meetings at \$5 per month—a very low rental. It would cost them more than that to look after a place of their own, to say nothing of the cost of building.

A boy or girl wanted at the Ledger office, to learn printing and reporting.

Rusher's clothes cleaner will take out all those spots, only 25 cents a bottle with a sponge.

Pioneer Flour always has been and still is the best.

Farley Phipps of Amador City won the handsome ebony toilet set at Rusher's pharmacy, holding the winning ticket 310.

Cigar satisfaction is the lot of the man who patronizes Rusher's cigar counter.

**BEST FOR THE BOWELS**

If you haven't a regular, healthy movement of the bowels every day, you're ill or will be. Keep your bowels open, and be well. Force, in the shape of violent physic or pill poison, is dangerous. The smoothest, easiest, most perfect way of keeping the bowels clean and clear is to take

**CANDY CATHARTIC**

**THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP**

**EAT 'EM LIKE CANDY**

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sickens, Weakens or Grips; 10, 25 and 50 cents per box. Write for free sample, and booklet on health. Address: Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago or New York.

**KEEP YOUR BLOOD CLEAN**

## THE MASQUERADE BALL.

The Entertainment by Ursula Parlor Proves a Great Draw.

The regular annual ball, given this year by Ursula Parlor No. 1, N. D. G. W., in the shape of a masquerade in Loves hall on Saturday night, December 30, proved the greatest attraction in the amusement line that has been seen in Jackson for years. It is several years since a masked ball was given; the expense and uncertainty of securing costumes making it financially risky to embark in that line. This year the local parlor deemed that a ball of this kind, after so long a period of rest, would prove a great drawing card, and the result fully justified their calculations. Although the weather was stormy, and cold, and the streets and roads in a sloppy condition, the attendance of maskers was beyond expectations. The number of spectators was also large. Among the masqueraders there were several characters of a decidedly original characters attracting much attention, and furnishing not a little amusement to the onlookers. Music was furnished by Bowers Orchestra of Stockton. There were between 70 and 80 maskers, crowding the hall to its utmost capacity. Everything passed off nicely. The committees having charge of the affair are deserving of all praise for conducting the ball to so successful an issue. The supper was given in Odd Fellows hall, and was liberally patronized. It was gotten up by the Native Daughters, and materially helped in securing the handsome profit realized by the parlor as the outcome of the ball. The list of masqueraders is as follows:

E. W. Kelly, Lord Fontelroy.  
Eva Kerr, Lost.  
Bessie Nettie, Good-night.  
Ethel Pullen, Holly and Snow.  
Boggs Caminetti, football player.  
Esther Solari, Folly.  
Mary Bernacchio, domino.  
Mrs. P. Holtz, domino.  
Miss Gattton, fancy costume.  
Pearl Hicks, fancy costume.  
Mrs. Dickens, night.  
Miss Forbes, holy berries.  
Margaret Fleming, fashion plate (prize).  
Annie Davitto, cow girl.  
Lida Podesta, Spanish girl.  
Virginia Yolo, night.  
Miss Doyle, popcorn girl.  
Group of five, The Dam Family, characters as follows: Ethel Green, Ma Dam; Ada Morrow, Mrs. Y. B. Dam; Marie Parker, Helen B. Dam; Hazel Green, Miss U. B. Dam; Hollie Jackson, Billy B. Dam; Blush, dog Dam; doll, Baby Dam. Awarded the first prize of \$10 for the best group.

Willie Fontana, clown.  
L. Caminetti, clown  
F. Fullen, clown.  
P. Piccardo, Indian chief.  
F. McCutchen, Chinaman.  
Addie Myers, Morning.  
P. Flagg, Italian peasant.  
Daisy Lagomarsino, Bundle (prize).  
Maggie Badaracca, silver spoons.  
Annie Perovich, schoolgirl.  
Mrs. P. Orshay, beggar.  
Mrs. Head beggar.  
Pearl Pitons, midnight.  
Kate Yolo, Irv.  
Rosie Yolo, snow.  
Hazel Beuchenim, missletoe.  
Mrs. C. A. Morrow, Burghin's free lunch counter, a novel get-up, which captured the prize for the most original character.

J. A. Solari, Jack the monkey.  
Alfred Horr, Uncle Sam.  
Fred Hansen, Del Monte Mine.  
Mattie Ellis, Aurora.  
Blanche Mello, fancy costume.  
Lorttea Ferrari, fancy costume.  
John Ellis, domino.  
John Myers, domino.  
G. Myers, domino.

Stella McGearry, fancy Spanish dress.

Carrie McGearry, colored con.

Belle Finney, colored con.

Lorinda Woodworth, fancy dress.

Geo Folger, Todor.

Maria Caminetti, nurse.

Finn Camble, Egyptian.

Walter Camble, Mexican cowboy.

R. J. Head, devil.

Gil Voorheis, tramp.

Margaret McDonald, schoolgirl.

Mary McDonald, "

Amiel Maruccci, "

Tony Caminetti, "

Oda Ginocchio, "

Mrs. C. C. Ginocchio, school girl.

rs W. Daughtery, "

Louis Maybew, "

Emma Piccardo, farmer.

Ida Carro, farm'er's wife.

Joe Giannini, Italian guard.

Chas Tam, policeman.

L. Giovannoni, Prince, prize for best dressed.

## Terminated Fatally.

Margaret, the 14 year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Leam, of New-mansville, who was reported last week as critically ill, yielded up her life on Friday last. She had been ill for over two months, the illness starting with pneumonia. One effect of the condition was the formation of an abscess on the lungs, which necessitated a surgical operation, making an opening into the cavity by removing a portion of the ribs. This was resorted to as the final effort to avert a fatal ending. The operation was performed on Wednesday of last week. The patients vitality was exhausted, and she died as above stated. The afflicted parents have the sympathy of the entire community in their bereavement. The funeral was held last Sunday, Rev. C. E. Winning officiating. The school flag was half masted on account of the death, and many of her former schoolmates and a large number of citizens joined in the procession, of mourning to the last resting place in the Jackson cemetery.

Map of Amador County, corrected to 1904, for sale at Amador Ledger office.

A full line of holiday goods at right prices at City Pharmacy.

Buggy robes, horse blankets at P. Piccardo's harness shop. Prices to suit.



## DEEDED TO THE STATE.

The following is a partial list of property deeded to the state for delinquent taxes in 1901, and uncancelled. We shall continue the list from week to week until completed.

W G Anderson, 150 acres 6-5-11 16 72  
W J Nettie, mortgage by Daniel Beam 11 48  
Climax M. Co, Climax mine 30 41  
P Crannis estate, 40 acres 10-5-11 4 44  
Clinton Co Q. M., Paugh and Union mines 460 11  
E and E T Gardener, mortgage Clinton Con. mine 181 42  
Frank Gustilo, 100 acres 14-6-10 4 89  
Jones and Dufrene, irrigating ditch 1 58  
W H Joy, 160 acres 29, 31 and 32-6-12 21 15  
Charles J Peters, 40 acres, 11-6-11 2 68  
Stony Creek, irrigating ditch, ditch 2 68  
F A Huntington, mortgage on John Bull ditch and lands 23 20  
Wm Hamilton, lot 14 bk 8, Sutter Creek 4 38  
Edgar Ekel, poss. right 32-5-10 9 30  
C O Lydeker, 158 acres, 30-5-10 22 50  
Lancha Plana & Poverty Bar M Co., 85 acres ditch, and town lots in Lancha Plana 56 76  
Mattie Weller et al, mortgage on Poverty Bar ditch and mining claims 19 52  
Rosa Tonzi, mortgage by W J Mitchell 4 89  
David Pritchard, 40 ac., 17-6-10 5 59  
Mrs M Bagley, mortgage by Pritchard 4 89  
Acme Q mine and mill, 10-7-12 33 50  
John Ames, 80 acres, 14-7-11 7 09  
A J Atkinson, 320 ac., 36-8-13 18 11  
T B Atkinson, 160 ac. 30-7-13 11 48  
S J Barge, 20-7-12, 11 48  
Virginia Borini, 130 ac., 26-7-12 2 34  
N W Bowman, 2 ac., 20-7-13 and ditch 4 89  
D Beveridge estate 160 ac., 16-9-17 11 05  
J B Clark, 141 ac. 34-8-12 13 36  
C E Clark, 160 ac., 27-7-13 9 30  
W H Cushman, 80 ac. 20-8-11 5 42  
Mrs T Cullins, 20 ac. 19-8-12 3 77  
S N Deusard, 160 ac., 32-8-14 9 31  
Andrew Esprit, 120 ac. 22-8-11 11 48  
W H Elliott, mining location 22-13 11 48  
A O French, 160 ac. 9-6-12 9 30  
R J Foster, 30-7-13 11 48  
Mrs C H French, 40 ac., 24, 25-8-11 5 98  
Wm Gilbert, 1-7-14 5 39  
C Gilbert, 30-5-15 5 39  
Miss M Griffith, 33-8-12 7 54  
R S Hinkson, 20 acres, 23-7-12 1 58  
John Hosenfeldt, poss., 4-6-12 5 39  
P Happerston, 80 acres, 5-7-12 10 39  
Luther Gordon, 35-8-14 10 39  
Nicholas King, 10-8-15 8 13  
M Knight, 82 acres, 5-7-11 29 82  
H S Lockwood, 320, 6-7-13 4 47  
R C Luttrell 120 ac., 4-6-12 2 44  
Chris Lunker, 40 ac., 32-8-11 2 44  
Giacomo Lavezzo, dwelling 5-6-12 8 56  
William Mottel, 70 acres 3-7-11 8 56  
W Q Mason, 60 ac., and mining claim, 12-7-12 7 57  
J D Myers, 160 ac., 18-9-12 10 39  
Frank Muranovich, 40 ac. 22 8-11 7 24  
John Morgan, 3-7-11 13 70  
Henry Matthews, 8-7-13 7 49  
Gottlieb Merzy, 230 ac., 30-7-13 7 49  
Eugene Marden, poss., 13-7-11 10 39  
J C McClintock, 36-8-13 9 30  
L W Mayher, poss. right, 7-7-14 5 99  
J L Miller, 13-9-16 10 39  
New York M Co., gravel claim near Lockwood 7 75  
Louis Harter, mortgage on New York gravel 15 22  
Rider, 160 acres, 35-8-14 9 30  
John Reitz, 25-8-14 10 09  
Juean Robinson, 19-8-15 12 05  
R C Rnst, mortgage Amador View mine 9 94  
Estate J W Shealor, 120 ac., 6-7-13 38 72  
Hind and Askey, mine 5-6-12 2 38  
Chas Stockley, 80 ac., 27-7-13 5 77  
Oscar Stains, 5-7-12 10 39  
Maria Sapertina, 25-7-12 7 09  
Samuel Shealor, 5-8-13 7 09  
W M Sullivan, 17-7-13 7 09  
J S Sanois, 150 ac., 10-6-12 17 75  
A S Silverwright, poss., 2-8-14 7 99  
J W Trask 120, acres, 9-7-12 6 49  
William Turner, poss., 31-8-12 4 89  
Jas Toop, poss, 31-7-13 4 95  
Unknown owner or Dean, 80 ac., 27-7-13 4 89  
Unknown owner, 140 ac., 30-8-14 7 09  
Joseph Veal, 20 ac., 8-7-12 2 68  
O C Wetmore, 24-8-14 9 30  
Mrs Matilda Wells, 29-8-12 5 99  
J A Williams, 127, 14-7-12 7 09  
Estate of Edward Wiley, 80, 36-7-9 6 61  
Geo W Dickens, 120 ac., 21-7-12 4 89  
M Arnesse, 75 ac., 19-7-11 9 66  
Estate of Louis Cella, lot 20 b 3, James Kirkland, mortgage by Thos Curran 3 77

## Money in Treasury.

By official count made January 2, the amount and kind of money in the county treasury was as follows:

Gold - \$10,706 00  
Silver - 11,245 11  
Checks - 782 49  
Currency - 4,549 00  
Warrants uncanceled - 8,639 52  
Bank deposit - 27,000 00  
Total - \$62,976 12

J. Maherty is very sick with pneumonia at the home of his mother at Kennedy flat.

Wire hair pins 3 cents a box, you pay others 5 and 10 cents for same. Jackson Shoe Store.

Call and see the immense new stock at Pete Piccardo's.

It is reported that the section hands of the lone and Eastern railroad quit Monday, on account of a contemplated reduction of 25 cents per diem in wages. They were getting \$2 per day.

We make a specialty of printing all kinds of notes, receipts, checks, etc. Send your orders to the Ledger.

Treasurer Gritton will leave Monday for San Francisco, to take a course of treatment under Dr. Scholtz, who will accompany him to the city. He will be away several weeks.

## Board of Supervisors.

The board met Tuesday, January 2d; all members present.

Minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

Claims were examined and allowed as follows:

Current expense fund:  
Geo A Gordon, board education \$ 5 00  
C P Vicini, traveling expenses 17 50  
John Strohm, mileage 3 40  
W M Amick, " 4 80  
A Grillo, " 2 40  
D A Fraser, " 1 60  
L Burke, " 4 80  
Amador Ledger, printing 13 00  
L J Glavinovich, supplies 1 90  
F W Parker, night watchman 10 00  
Wm Going, janitor 60 00  
Amador ER & L Co, lights 3 50  
Sam Williams, labor 3 00  
T Thompson, moving dead animal 2 50  
City Pharmacy, drugs for jail 5 00  
Recorder Pub Co, supplies 12 50  
D Burke, witness fees 1 60  
Mrs C Richtmyer, water 6 00  
Bancroft Whitney Co, law books 8 00  
T K Norman, A Meek watchman 3 00  
T K Norman, board prisoners 57 50  
T K Norman, supplies for jury 21 10  
Amador Dispatch, printing 21 50  
Geo Noe et al, rebate on poll tax 6 00  
A J Laverone, conveying prisoner 39 95  
Geo M Huberty, coroner fees 41 00  
D B Spagnoli, rent for election day 2 50  
Geo A Gordon, traveling expenses 26 80  
V Talenti, interpreting 2 00  
J E Kelly, witness fees 24 90  
County officers, postage 23 49  
Recorder Pub Co, law books 15 00  
J H Story, telegrams 6 44  
Sunset T and T Co, telephones 33 75  
C Mello et al, bluejay bounty 2 10  
U S Gregory, supplies 17 75  
Jackson Gaslight Co, gas 15 65  
Hospital fund—

City Pharmacy, drugs 5 00  
Thomas & Eudy, meats 46 25  
Mrs C Richtmyer, water 7 00  
Jackson Gaslight Co, gas 14 50  
A M Gall, co physician 60 00  
F B C Langhorst, supplies 8 20  
F B LeMoine, superintendent 45 00  
Mrs LeMoine, matron 30 00  
Mary Lucot, cook 30 00  
Mrs J Turner, washing 8 00  
J E Tierney, turkeys 19 25  
E Ginocchio & Bros, groceries 171 74  
" allowances 36 00  
P L Cassinelli, fish etc 16 75  
B Privitali, wood 105 00  
L J Glavinovich, clothing 24 80  
Amador ER & L Co, lights 4 25  
G Oneto, vegetables 6 35  
W M Amick, conveyance 5 00  
H S Hubbard, " 6 00  
Sunset Tel Co, telephones 1 90  
E S Pitolo, labor 6 25  
Road District 1—  
P LeFranc, labor 15 00  
P Gentili, " 26 00  
W E Speer, " 4 00  
Antone Enrico " 26 00  
F E Jackson, " 34 00  
Antone Garbarini, labor 12 00  
Paul Razzia, " 10 00  
Nick Ferrari, " 29 00  
Mrs C Richtmyer, water, etc 14 00  
Chichizola Estate Co, supplies 7 12  
C Tonzi, labor 8 00  
Oakland Carriage Co, road scraper 360 00  
H Bawden, labor 12 00  
Richard Longdon, labor 6 00  
G Depauli, " 4 00  
Peter Tabeaud, " 18 00  
Jos Quinlan, " 4 00  
Chas Gilbert, " 20 00  
Jos Griffin, " 28 00  
M White, " 4 00  
J Podesta, " 27 00  
John Mitchell, " 40 00  
John Strohm, freight 7 35  
J Bastian, labor 14 00  
Road District 2—  
Oakland Carriage Co, rd scraper 60 00  
W H Langford, labor 225 35  
Road District 3—  
H Fisher, labor 6 00  
Jas Toop, " 24 00  
A James, " 33 00  
L Waggoner, labor 6 00  
W Belderain, " 8 00  
A Lessley, " 22 00  
Geo Davis, " 6 00  
Geo Schrader, " 311 10  
L W James, " 7 00  
A Adams, blacksmithing 2 50  
J Hanley, labor 5 00  
R Molinari, " 3 00  
J Gillic, " 10 00  
Thos Phillips, " 10 00  
V Kimball, " 10 00  
R Belderain, " 14 00  
A Keffer, " 2 00  
L Jones, " 5 00  
C Gillick, " 1 25  
W Nichols, " 24 00  
H Ferry, " 17 00  
John Traux, " 5 00  
Geo Miller, " 16 00  
Chas Jordan, " 6 00  
Geo Rule, " 6 00  
M Ubben, " 6 00  
D Rhodes, " 12 00  
V Giuliani, " 4 00  
W W Stewart, " 8 00  
D Gall, " 6 00  
A Kimball, " 18 00  
Jack Shealar, " 14 00  
W Hoss, " 22 00  
J Solari, " 3 00  
J Stewart, " 20 00  
J Schoonmaker, " 22 00  
J Hanley, " 12 00  
E Forney, " 12 00  
Road District 4—  
W Gundry, " 18 00  
W P Ardito, " 12 00  
Ramazzotti & Chisolm, labor 5 00  
G M Waechter, " 28 00  
J F Phipps, " 18 00



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CALIFORNIA. my39

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—S. J. PEARCE, Proprietor—

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in Amador County.

**-HOT AND COLD BATHS-**

A bar in connection supplied with the  
choicest Wines, Liquors and Cigars.



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Has largest circulation  
Best advertising medium  
It pays the Business Man to  
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You can get your Billheads  
Letter Heads, etc. printed at  
the Ledger for less than you  
can buy blank stock for else-  
where.

Envelops, per 1000 - - \$3.00  
Posters, 1-4 sheet, 50 for - 1.50  
" Half sheets " - 2.00

## Magazine Section.

### THE STATEHOOD QUESTION.

#### LIKELIHOOD OF THE ADMISSION OF OKLAHOMA AND INDIAN TERRITORY.

Disposition to Grant Them Statehood  
Irrespective of Arizona and New  
Mexico—New Congressional Align-  
ment on Question.

The assembling of congress will bring new blood in both the House and Senate. There is promise of a long and very important session. New policies are to be discussed and material changes in existing economic conditions are to be proposed. Coming upon the eve of a congressional election, the session will feel the effects, to a certain extent, of political considerations.

The admission of new states to the Union will be one of the hold-over questions to occupy the attention of the new congress. It appears now that there will be a decided shifting of position on the statehood problem, some new lights having dawned since statehood was discussed at the last session.

It is understood that the committees on territories of both House and Senate are inclined to stand by the old program of creating two states out of the four territories, but it will not be a surprise if this program fails to meet the approval of a majority of the republican senators and representatives. Since the question of statehood for these four southwest territories was brought into congress many senators and representatives have personally investigated the existing conditions in the territories, and the result is that public sentiment among public men is crystallizing in favor of the plan of admitting Oklahoma and Indian Territory to statehood and, if necessary, letting Arizona and New Mexico wait.

There seems to be few dissenting voices against the proposed admission

of Oklahoma and Indian Territory. Difference of opinion does exist as to whether the two territories should be admitted as one state or whether they should be admitted as separate states, but on the main proposition—the preparedness of these two territories for statehood—there is little dissenting opinion. In fact, the prevailing view is that statehood has already been too long delayed in the case of Oklahoma and Indian Territory. It is almost disgraceful, well-informed public men are saying, that these two progressive territories should be held back simply because of disagreement as to whether those unprepared territories, Arizona and New Mexico, should be admitted. It is high time, many men declare, for congress to cut loose from the Arizona and New Mexico proposition, no matter what form it may take, and admit Oklahoma and Indian Territory.

#### The Royal Crown of England.

"Uneasy is the head that wears the crown." The crown of England is a costly toy and is better to look upon than to wear. Around the circle there are twenty diamonds, worth \$7,500 each, two large center diamonds, \$10,000 each; fifty-four smaller ones at the angle of the former, \$500 each; four crosses, each composed of twenty-five diamonds, \$60,000; four large diamonds at the top of the crosses, \$20,000; twelve diamonds contained in the fleur-de-lis, \$50,000; eighteen smaller ones in same, \$10,000; pearls, diamonds, etc., upon the arches and crosses, \$50,000; also one hundred and forty-one small diamonds, \$25,000; twenty-six diamonds in the upper cross, \$15,000 and two circles of pearls about the rim, \$15,000. The cost of the precious stones alone is nearly half a million dollars.

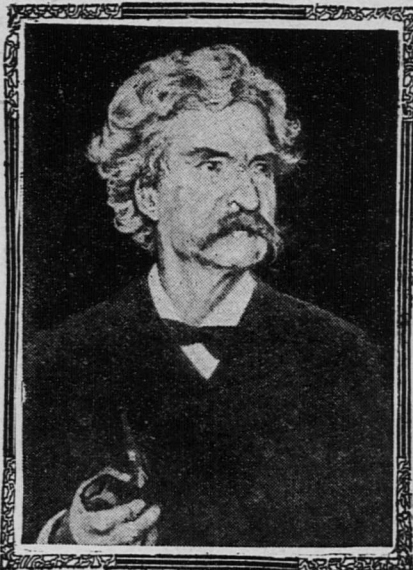
Here lies my wife's nearest relative.  
All my tears cannot bring her back.  
Therefore I weep.

### MARK TWAIN AT SEVENTY.

#### THE HUMORIST ENTERTAINS GROUPS OF AUTHORS AT BANQUET.

At Three Score and Ten He Is Hale  
and Hearty—Gives Views on How  
to Live—Never Smokes or Drinks  
While Asleep.

Mark Twain, that prince of humorists has reached the limitation of life as laid down by the Scriptures—three score years and ten. And yet he is still able to give us gems of humor and wit—such gems as attained fame for him years ago when Huckleberry Finn, Tom Sawyer and Innocents



MARK TWAIN, TO-DAY.

Abroad were first given to us. On December 5th he was the guest of honor at a dinner in New York, to celebrate his seventieth birthday. The guests were confined closely to writers of imaginative literature, and about 170 authors were present, nearly half of them women. Every guest received as a souvenir a bust of Mark Twain, half-life size. Naturally Mr. Clemens was the principal speaker; he took as his text, "How to get to be seventy and not mind it." He said:—

"The seventieth birthday! It is the time of life when you arrive at a new and awful dignity; when you may throw aside the decent reserves which have oppressed you for a generation, and stand unafraid and unabashed upon your seven-terraced summit and look down and teach—unrebuked. You can tell the world how you got there. It is what they all do. You shall never get tired of telling by what delicate arts and deep moralities you climbed up to that great place. You will explain the process and dwell on the particulars with senile rapture. I have been anxious to explain my own system for a long time, and now at last I have the right.

#### Regularly Irregular.

"I have achieved my seventy years in the usual way—by sticking strictly to a scheme of my life which would kill anybody else. It sounds like an exaggeration, but that is really the common rule for attaining to old age. We have no permanent habits until we are forty. Then they begin to harden, presently they petrify, then business begins. Since forty I have been regular about going to bed and getting up, and that is one of the main things. I have made it a rule to go to bed when there wasn't anybody left to sit up with, and I have made it a rule to get up when I had to. This has resulted in an unswerving regularity of irregularity.

"In the matter of diet—which is another main thing—I have been persistently strict in sticking to the things which didn't agree with me until one or the other of us got the best of it. Until lately I got the best of myself. But last spring I stopped frolicking with mince pie after midnight; up to then I had always believed it wasn't loaded. For thirty years I have taken coffee and bread at 8 in the morning and no bite nor sup until 7.30 in the evening.

"I have made it a rule never to smoke more than one cigar at a time. I have no other restriction as regards smoking. I do not know just when I began to smoke; I only know that it was in my father's lifetime, and that I was indiscreet. He passed from this life early in 1847, when I was a shade past eleven; ever since then I have smoked publicly. As an example to others, and not that I care for moderation myself, it has always been my rule never to smoke when asleep, and never to refrain when awake.

"As for drinking, I have no rule about that. When the others drink I like to help; otherwise I remain dry, by habit and preference. This dryness does not hurt me, but it could easily hurt you, because you are different. You let it alone.

#### First Standard Oil Trust.

"Since I was seven years old I have seldom taken a dose of medicine and have still more seldom needed one. But up to seven I lived exclusively on allopathic medicines. Not that I needed them, for I don't think I did; but it was for economy. My father took a drug store for a debt, and it made cod liver oil cheaper than the other breakfast foods. I was the first Standard Oil Trust. I had it all. By the time the drug store was exhausted my health was established, and there has never been much the matter with me since.

"I have never taken any exercise, except sleeping and resting, and I never

intend to take any. Exercise is loathsome. And it cannot be any benefit when you are tired; I was always tired.

"I have lived a severely moral life. But it would be a mistake for other people to try that, or for me to recommend it. Very few would succeed. You have to have a perfectly colossal stock of morals, and you cannot get them on a margin; you have to have the whole thing and put them in your box. Morals are an acquirement—like music, like a foreign language, like piety, poker, paralysis—no man is born with them. I wasn't myself, I started poor.

#### WHAT A STRIKE COST.

Chicago Obligated to Divert Money  
Needed for Improvements Into  
Payments for Police Service.

It will never be known definitely just what the recent strike of the teamsters cost the people of Chicago. That the total would run well into the millions, however, is a conservative estimate, judging from the single item of the expense to the municipality for extra police protection.

Some time ago it was discovered that the city could add \$5,000,000 to its bonded debt, and the people authorized an issue of bonds to this amount for specific public improvements. The end of the teamsters' strike found \$2,000,000 of these bonds still unsold and an emergency strike debt of some \$365,000. To pay this bill the council has retired the \$2,000,000 of bonds and ordered their reissue in such form that they may be used for general corporate purposes.

Thus \$365,000—or the estimated cost of lowering the two river tunnels—goes to pay extra policemen for defending the lives of citizens and protecting their property while a supine city administration practically gave license to the striking teamsters to make the ordinary business of peaceful citizens full of turmoil and hazard.

Money that the people intended to go into sorely needed permanent improvements has been diverted to meet the cost of lawlessness that never should have gone to the extent it did.

The cost of this one strike is the \$365,000 the city pays for extra police service, plus what the county has to pay for special deputy sheriffs, plus the loss to merchants, railways, manufacturers, etc., in business; plus lost wages to the strikers, plus a dozen other items that it would be difficult to enumerate. And this only embraces money cost. It takes no account of inconvenience to citizens, of assaults on citizens, of the killing of citizens.

It is a tremendously expensive thing to fight a labor war in a great city.

#### A Ring for a Throne.

Miss Josephine Strong, who was private secretary at Washington for Congressman Hawley, has a diamond ring that was once owned and worn by Louis Philippe, king of France.

The ring has a peculiar history. It will be remembered that Philippe lived in this country when he was an exile. He lived one winter in Zanesville, Ohio, and spent another winter with

### AMERICAN LAND MONOPOLY.

#### IS BEING FOSTERED BY OUR PRES- ENT SYSTEM OF LOOSE LAND LAWS.

Homestead Commutation and Desert  
Land Act, Supposed to Encourage  
Settlement—Largely Utilized for  
Land Grabbing.

Land monopoly is a black cloud of dread from which Ireland is just emerging, and we applaud England's act, while we may yet possibly be a little skeptical, in providing a plan whereby free Ireland may become a fact.

Yet we ourselves are as rapidly approaching land monopoly in America as it is possible to do, considering our vast extent of territory. Land monopoly brings with it more state evils than can be recounted in any single article. It retards every internal development, it smotheres individual effort and enterprise and finally it transforms the stem and fiber of the individual citizen from that of a substantial, self-reliant supporter of free government to a supine, indifferent and passionless individual, lacking in mental and moral poise and in those sturdy and heroic qualities which have made America the greatest name in history.

"Land monopoly, did you say?" says the American land grabber. "Why, there is enough land for the children of the nation for generations if not centuries to come. The government owns in the West alone nearly half a billion acres and how can there be any land monopoly when this vast area is always open to free entry under our various land laws?"

#### Half Billion Acres Remaining.

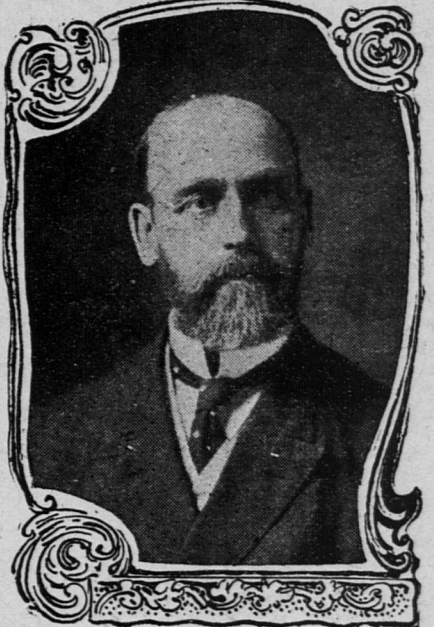
It is true that there are valuable lands in the West yet remaining open to entry, or at least land which will be valuable when it shall have been furnished water for irrigation, but what is the general description of this half billion acres yet remaining under Uncle Sam's control? Is it reasonable to suppose that the shrewd land operators, living on the ground, have not skimmed the cream of this land, and are not doing so to-day—the fertile valleys and the rich plains, where water can be applied—and leaving the great bulk of the land to their posterity, land composed of mountain tops and impassable canyon sides which will probably forever remain in the hands of the government and at least can never support life. Glance at a physical map of Colorado, just for an instance, and note the vast preponderance of mountains. There are many fertile valleys in Colorado, for the map is on a much reduced scale, but from its appearance you would think the entire State was composed of nothing but chain upon chain and range upon range of untillable mountains.

#### Denounced by Commission.

This question of land monopoly in the West, as it is fostered through the use of the commutation clause of the homestead act and the desert land act has been studied by the President's Public Lands Commission, and their report, the third installment of which

There is a class of people who have apparently lost sight of the fact that the federal land laws, from the homestead law down, and even before the purpose of fostering the making of homes for the nation; they seem to think, and it must be confessed that they have successfully put into practice their belief, that the laws are to be construed into passing on the title from the government into private hands with absolutely no regard to homemaking. They argue that when the public domain goes into private ownership it becomes taxable property and this helps the country and the State, and the question is ignored as to whether men and women go upon that land and make homes and rear families.

The following part of the report of the Public Lands Commission shows that the commutation clause at present is a farce and that land can be entered under it and almost immediately added to already large individual holdings. The Commission recommends that the period of residence be extended from fourteen months to three years and that the residence be actual and not constructive, as it is at present. With such a law strictly enforced the evils of the commutation clause would be largely obviated. It is, however, highly improbable that if a man actually resided and improved his homestead for three years



FREDERICK H. NEWELL  
Chief Engineer of the U. S. Reclamation Service and Member of the Public Lands Commission.

he would be unwilling to pay \$1.25 an acre for immediate title, when by an additional two years' residence, he could save this amount.

The provisions of the desert land act, and the recommendation for the amendment of which is included in the following report will be discussed in next week's article.

#### Commutation Clause of the Homestead Act.

In the preceding report a statement was made that our investigations respecting the operations of the commutation clause of the homestead law were still in progress. We were not at that time prepared to recommend its repeal. Investigations carried on during the past year have convinced us that prompt action should be taken in this direction and that, in the interest of settlement, the commutation clause should be greatly modified.

A careful examination of the districts where the commutation clause is put to the most use shows that there has been a rapid increase of the use of this expedient for passing public lands into the hands of corporations or large landowners. The object of the homestead law was primarily to give to each citizen, the head of a family, an amount of land up to 160 acres, agricultural in character so that homes would be created in the wilderness. The commutation clause, added at a later date, was undoubtedly intended to assist the honest settler, but like many other well-intended acts its original intent has been gradually perverted until it is apparent that a great part of all commuted homesteads remains uninhabited. In other words, under the commutation clause the number of patents furnishes no index to the number of new homes.

To prove this statement it is only necessary to drive through a country where the commutation clause has been largely applied. Field after field is passed without a sign of permanent habitation or improvement other than fences. The homestead shanties of the commuters may be

(Continued on next page.)



### Do You Use

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We believe we have the very best and the cheapest line of Acetylene Burners. Our sample will show better than we can explain here why it would pay you to use our burners.

Write us to-day, mention kind of Generator used, enclose 8 cents in stamps to cover postage, and we will send you

#### A Sample Burner

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### THE CHINESE MINISTER'S DAUGHTER.

Visitors to the Chinese Legation at Washington have often been attracted to a tiny little figure perched at the head of the grand stairway. It is always there when a dinner party is going on or when Sir Chengtung Liang Cheng, the Chinese Minister, is giving a reception. It never fails to appear, and the uninitiated have been heard to remark in undertone that it is a queer little figure which guards the head of the stairway.

However, it is a very animated somebody after all, for it is no other than the young daughter of the Minister, Miss Liang, who, though barred through the custom of her country and her youth from taking actual part in these entertainments, is, nevertheless, determined to see as much of them as she possibly can. Perhaps her father, the Minister, does not know she is there and perhaps he does, but nobody knows, for no mention of the fact has ever been made to him, and Miss Liang continues to enjoy these many social affairs from afar.

This dainty little Chinese maid has been in this country ever since her father was delegated to represent his emperor at Washington. She is just seventeen years old, and until she came to America she did not know what it was to be allowed to go out unattended.

Over in China the women never show their faces on the street, but with the appointment to Washington of Wu Ting Dang, former Chinese Minister, members of the legation, and especially the women, were given greater freedom and now they go about with never a thought as to the propriety of the ex-

perience. At home they would not dare.

Society is eagerly awaiting the expected announcement that Miss Liang will be formally presented this season. She has learned to speak English exceedingly well and is a familiar figure in a box at the theatres on Monday nights. When she wishes to go shopping she does so unhesitatingly, and her carriage is frequently seen standing in front of some of the fashionable shops.

Fewer girls, especially among those who have not been presented to society, are more popular than this charming daughter of the Chinese Minister. She has made friends with every girl in Washington society, and her chief delight is to jump in her carriage in the afternoons and drive about, calling on her young American friends. They are all delighted to see her, and no matter what is on the programme it must wait if the attractive little Miss Liang happens to call. She is so piquant, and appreciates an American joke as well as any of her American associates.

Miss Liang is the constant companion of her father and accompanies him on all his drives. They are great friends and apparently enjoy every minute of their time together. The Minister is very proud of his daughter's progress in learning American customs, and it is not unlikely that before many more years are past the Chinese Legation will be enjoying even to a greater extent the American freedom in living which makes the assignment of Washington a diplomatic plum for which many hands are always ready.



A COUPLE OF  
"HOMES" IN THE  
WEST.

Gen. Morgan Neville, a rich pioneer and taught the district school. He had word from France that there was a chance to regain the Bourbon throne if he could but get to Paris, but he had not money enough for the trip. Gen. Neville lent the prince the money, something like \$800, and the prince gave in pledge the ring that Miss Strong now wears. Going to New Orleans by boat, Philippe got to France and the rest is history. He regained his throne and the money lent by Gen. Neville made it possible. The king sent back the amount of the loan, told the general to keep the ring and asked him to visit him at the royal palace. The ring is a pear shaped diamond, set in black enamel and is naturally highly prized.

#### Into the Earth's Bowels.

At Bendigo, Australia, there is a gold mine 3,900 feet deep, or only 60 feet short of three-quarters of a mile. This is said to be the deepest gold mine in the world.









Jonas was cooking a bit of bacon on the little stove when the door opened and a rasping voice spoke familiarly: "Goin' to sell out, I see, Jonas, eh?"

Jonas looked up in evident displeasure. He was a slender, old man—perhaps seventy years of age. His hair was thin and white, and his beard and moustache grew long and straggly, showing the pink skin beneath, for Jonas was in prime health as a result of his regular, active farm life. Now his cheeks were pinker with irritation. Squire Barlow was not a welcome visitor. Jonas's glance encountered another old man—as advanced in years as himself, but not as well preserved. He was short and stout, with black, beady eyes deep-set in a yellowish, leathery face. He looked the mean, hard-fisted man he was known to be; and as Jonas was not pleased with the interruption he turned again to the stove, giving curt assent to the Squire's inquiry:

"Ye see right. Guess ye know the meanin' of red flags jes' as well as I do, seein' as how gen'rally ye happen to be 'roun' where there's bargains. Will ye shet th' door, Squire? I ain't got no plans for heatin' all out doors." Jonas spoke impatiently. Then, as the Squire closed the door with an

whipped the groun' from under my feet with ye're consarned pretty manners an' ye're bank account, and took Ann Eliza out o' my arms, an' married her, damn ye. Mebbe ye don't remember that, ye—ye whelp, ye lyin' dirty, low-down—"

It was well for the Squire that his breath failed, for Jonas was up in an instant, his eyes flashing, his nostrils white and dilated with sudden, virile anger. He leaned with one hand on the table, and in his grasp was the long bread-knife. His voice was ominous, quiet:

"Steady, Squire. I don't allow no man to insult me in my own house, nor anywhere else. I guess ye've said 'bout enough. Ye might as well git out an' stay."

The Squire calmed down immediately. He picked up his hat, buttoned up his coat over his still heaving breast, and laid a heavy hand on the door-knob. Then he turned and for full a minute the two men looked steadily each into the other's eyes like animals about to spring. The Squire's lips were drawn in a sneer, showing his yellow stubby teeth. "I ain't got no weepins," he said finally, opening the door. "But mebbe this time to-morrow ye won't be so quick to ask me to git out. I jest called to give ye



"HE LAY STILL, THE PRECIOUS BUNDLE CLASPED IN HIS ARMS.

angry slam, he lifted the meat out of the pan with a fork and put it on a blue plate that rested, warming, on the edge of the stove.

Ye don't seem very glad to see me, Jonas." The Squire's voice was a cross between a whine and a snarl, and his black eyes gleamed malignantly.

Jonas continued his preparations for breakfast. He gave a final stir to the coffee, set the pot and the plate of meat on the table, and cut a thick slice of bread. Then, as he sat down to eat he looked up at the Squire with cold, hard eyes:

"I didn't ask ye to come in, Squire, an' I'll not ask ye to go long as ye behave yerself." He spoke very quietly, almost as though he were talking to himself. And as the Squire's face reddened with suppressed anger (for he had expected Jonas to cringe before him) Jonas calmly stirred his coffee, looking meditatively out of the window across the bleak, frozen hill-side.

Jonas's indifference was too much for the Squire's temper and he let himself out with an oath. "Ah-h-h!" he snarled. "Ye may well say ye didn't ask me in, Jonas Updyke. But ye dassent ask me why I come. For though we've lived here in this valley nigh seventy year, boys together, and men together, this is the first time in forty year gone that I've crossed this here doersill. But it won't be the last, Jonas, it won't be the last, me boy." There was an unctious sneer in his voice that grated on every fibre of Jonas's being.

"There wouldn't be no tears shed, Squire, if ye wasn't to come back no more. An' as for crossin' my step in forty year, nobody knows better'n yerself how that happens."

The Squire opened his coat, adjusted his collar, and began impressively, emphasizing his words by tapping on the table with a fat forefinger:

"Jonas Updyke, let me ask ye a few questions. Maybe ye don't remember—seem how old ye're gettin'—mebbe ye've forgotten Ann Eliza Wimbale that lived in this town as a girl some forty year back." He waited for reply.

Jonas nodded his head. "The best girl that ever lived, peace to her ashes," he replied reverently.

"And mebbe ye don't remember," went on the Squire in a louder voice, "thet for nigh five year I was a visitin' Ann Eliza Wimbale every Saturday night, and takin' her to meetin' ever Thursday evenin' in good weather and goin' drivin' with her, to say nothin' of buyin' her gum drops, an' cologne, an' sich." Again he paused, and again Jonas nodded, looking out of the window sadly, for Ann Eliza had been his wife for forty years, and less than two years before he had buried her in the little village churchyard.

The Squire's voice rose in passionate climax. His gestures became emphatic: "Mebbe ye ricollect, then, Jonas Updyke, that 'bout that time ye

notice, Jonas. I've bought up ye're notes, an' to-morrow when the sale comes off they'll knock the old place down to me at my own figger. To-morrow mornin' ye'll cook ye're last breakfast in this house, Jonas. Mind ye that. I've been awaitin' this moment for thirty year, ever since ye laid on the first mortgage. It's the sweetest day I ever drawed breath. Pack up ye're duds, ye white-headed pup. It's my turn now."

He dodged the heavy toe of Jonas's boot and hastened down the gravelled walk to his buggy at the gate.

Jonas went back to the kitchen and cleared up the breakfast dishes. Then he sat own with his pipe to think it over. The Squire's words were no surprise. He knew that Barlow had bought up the notes; he knew that there was no hope for him after to-morrow. He had already packed his few clothes in a grip, and was ready. To-morrow, before the sale could begin, he would walk out and leave the old place, with all its memories, to its new owner.

Jonas's nature was self-contained, and he did not show his emotions. Yet, as he wandered about the house, thinking of Eliza, he came very near to tears. It was all so lonesome and forlorn. The dust lay thick on the parlor table, something he had never known in the old days. His mind went back, as it had done a hundred times during the week, to "Sonny," his son Bill, and a great sob welled up in his throat. If Billy was only there—but he put the thought resolutely away. Billy was not there: Billy was but a memory, and Ann Eliza was dead, and home was home no longer. Jonas was up long before dawn the next morning. As Squire Barlow had predicted, he cooked his last breakfast, and by sun-up he was ready to depart. He stepped out of the yard without a look back. The air was sharp with November frost, but he swung away down the road at a gait that set his heart pounding joyously. Over his shoulder, on a heavy cane, he carried his carpet grip-sack. In his pocket was money—not so much to be sure, but enough to keep him for a month. And why worry beyond that, even at seventy years of age?

If you had asked Jonas whether he was bound he could not have told you, but he felt in his heart that he could make his way to one of the large cities and find work, for his spirit was yet young. It was his boast, admitted by his neighbors, that he had not aged a day; in look or manner, in the past ten years. So he strode on with a light step, and for a week covered about twenty miles a day, putting up at country hotels. The fresh air was like wine; the varying landscape was a delight. He lived again the days of sixty-three when he tramped up and down the State of Tennessee, fighting and being fought, day after day, through that terrible campaign.

Have you ever thought, young man, what it means to be dubbed "old and no good?" Have you an idea of the hopelessness of age when the only outlook is continued need and reduced earning capacity? The truth came home strongly to Jonas when he began to seek work. There was no work for him. They wanted young men. He was too old; he couldn't stand the racket. And some were less gentle with the rebuff. Gradually his little fund dwindled, and at last he made his way by begging at farm houses along the road. He found shelter in haystacks and barns, sneaking in after dark and leaving before dawn. Lack of food began to tell. The wrinkles deepened in his face; his eyes took on a hopeless expression; his gait was slower; his back began to bend. In a few weeks Jonas was an old, old man. And with weakness came the feeling of dependence. His pride melted. He wanted a strong arm about him. But there was only one in all the world on whom he might call—"Sonny." And where was "Sonny" now?

There was ample time for Jonas to regret the past. As he plodded along the frozen road he recalled the occurrences of ten years before, when "Sonny" had passed out of his life. On the boy's shoulders had fallen the burden of the farm with its mortgage. Together they had worked, Bill doing the lion's share, to raise the encumbrance; and when the money was almost in hand, Jonas had loaned it, against Billy's earnest protest, to a friend on an unsecured note, at heavy interest. And when the friend failed, Billy saw the fruits of his labor swept away in a night. Was it any wonder, then, that he proposed giving up the farm and moving to the city? Were they to continue there, with noses to the eternal grindstone, merely eking out a living? The mother agreed, faith in her son being deep and abiding; but Jonas said No, and when, after months of argument, Billy announced his intention of going alone, Jonas rose in wrath and showed him the door, bidding him with a curse to "Go, and stay, and never show your face again." Now, in his bitterness, weak and weary, Jonas sat down by the side of the road and wept quietly—the first time in years. Oh, if he could only find "Sonny." "Sonny" would forgive him. His heart went back to the old home; to the sorrowing mother, who had pined away grieving for her son. He did not know that on the day of his departure, Billy, prosperous and generous, having heard of the approaching sale, had appeared before the astonished Squire Barlow and upset that individual's prophecy by satisfying all demands and rendering the sale unnecessary; nor that for weeks Billy had been advertising all over the East for his father to come home.

It was New Year's eve. Jonas had been on the road over a month. Without knowing how, or, indeed, why, he had proceeded steadily north, through the mountains, and now, as the bleak, winter day drew to a close, he was approaching the great city of Pittsburgh. From afar he had seen the heavy smoke lying low on the horizon. The road was lined with beautiful residences, and as dusk came on, lights appeared in the windows. There was warmth and cheer. Might not food and shelter be there too for an old man? He could not keep up much longer. His shoes were worn through. He was sick with hunger. In desperation he followed the driveway of a palatial residence and made his way back to the stable. The hostler came at him savagely. "Git out o' here," he growled. "This ain't no place for hoboes." Jonas turned and went out again. He would not beg from a common stable-hand. He would push on to the city.

As he passed the side of the house he glanced up at the roof and stopped suddenly. There was a glow in the attic window. The glass shivered and a gust of smoke and flame told him instantly that the house was on fire. With quick steps he ran to the front and up on the broad porch. The door was locked, but he pounded on it with his fists. "FIRE!" he shouted; and again, "FIRE! FIRE!" The door opened suddenly, showing the white, scared face of a woman. "FIRE!" Your house is on fire!" he cried, as he pushed past her.

Women screamed and children ran hither and thither. Hardly knowing why Jonas hurried up the broad stairs. As he turned into the upper hall a cloud of smoke enveloped him. He entered the first room and ran to the window. Opening it, he shouted into the still night air, "FIRE! FIRE!" He heard men's voices, but as in a dream, for the smoke was stifling him. He must get back or die, like a rat in a hole. As he groped his way he fell against a bed. A tiny voice startled him. It was a baby, choking in the dense smoke. He reached out blindly; his hands came upon the child struggling beneath heavy coverings. He grabbed it up, dragging off the blankets, and wrapping them around the little one's head and body.

Somehow he reached the door, staggered into the hall and found the stairway. As he started down he tripped over the end of a blanket and rolled down, down, over and over. His head struck a sharp corner at the foot of the steps, and he lay still, the precious bundle clasped in his arms.

An immeasurable space of time passed—then Jonas awoke slowly. He knew that he was warm, and that he lay on a soft bed; but his eyes were heavy and he could not lift the lids. Then a familiar voice sounded in his ears. "Father, father," it said. Surely that was "Sonny's" voice, and he was back in the old home, and it was time to get up and milk the cows. He struggled against the heavy sleep. His eyes opened and looked up into Billy's face. "Sonny, is it you?" he asked, weakly. Where am I, Sonny?" "Yes, father, it's me, Billy," came the strong, familiar voice. "Don't you know me, father? I've been hunting you everywhere. You're right here at home, my home."

Slowly the truth dawned upon him. He closed his eyes again, trying to remember. "Sonny, there was a fire, and—a—a—baby—"

## HAUNTED CASTLE OF KIMBOLTON

The Queen of England Stands God-mother to American Baby.

When Queen Alexandra stood as godmother to the son and heir of the Duke of Manchester and his American wife, it was the first occasion on which this royal lady ever assumed responsibility for the spiritual welfare of any child whose mother is a native of the United States. King Edward, while still Prince of Wales, accepted the sponsorship of quite a number of children of Anglo-American unions.

By the bye, the Duke of Manchester is the present head of Drogo de Monte Acuto, who was a famous warrior in the immediate train of Robert, Earl of Moreton, at the time of the Norman conquest. Among his ancestral homes, rescued and restaurated with the aid of his American father-in-law, Eugene Zimmerman, of Cincinnati, pre-eminent stands the tradition-filled, association-haunted Kimbolton Castle. The castle is an ancient, stone building, standing at the head of the



DUCHESS OF MANCHESTER.

Pen country, in a spacious, well-wooded park, close to the town of Huntingdon. Four centuries ago it was the dower palace of Queen Katherine, of Aragon, after her divorce from Henry VIII. It would still appear to be the residence of her spirit, since her ghost, in long, queenly robe and royal crown, is said to roam its corridors even yet. The Castle, however, has another ghost, less dignified, perhaps, but distinctly interesting in its habits. The portrait of Sir John Popham, erstwhile Lord Chief Justice of England, and one of the earliest promoters of American colonization, hangs in the great hall, and its original is said to keep a nightly vigil for rogues and poachers, accommodating himself, according to inclination and moonlight, by either sitting astride the park wall or secreting himself under the shadow of the mighty elm trees. Probably the ghost of Sir John is an immense saving of gamekeepers' salaries to the ducal purse.

Lord Denbigh, who is well remembered in this country from his visit in Boston a few years ago, at the head of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of London, is the chief of the family to which the famous novelist, Henry Fielding, belonged. He likewise claims relationship with the Imperial Austrian House of Hapsburg; this claim, however, being ridiculed by many eminent English genealogists. He is lord-in-waiting to the King, and one of the forty Roman Catholic members of the Upper House of the English national assembly.

The Bradley-Martins, it is learned, have made several efforts to purchase Balmacraan outright, the magnificent place they occupy in Scotland. But, though they have frequently raised their figures to a fancy price, they cannot induce the owner to part with it. The fact that they merely lease the place does not prevent them from spending a mint of money on it. It is now far more luxuriously fitted up than Balmoral, the Scotch royal residence, and Mar Lodge, the Duchess, or rather, Princess of Fife's place, pales into insignificance compared with it.

The Bradley-Martins have been so long in England that one almost forgets their rise to influence in the social world. Theirs is a success due to riches—at least, so it would appear, and, in fact, such success makes small impression on the thoughtful. Yet, when you look into it, you find many things that arouse your admiration. It is no mean thing to make an entrance in the London world of fashion. It requires a deal of tact and knowledge of men and women. The Earl of Craven, the son-in-law of the Bradley-Martins, passes most of his time looking after his forty thousand acres, and in attending to his duties as county magistrate near his Warwickshire home. Lady Craven is keenly interested in poultry farming, and at Coombe Abbey has bred birds that have stirred up the keenest sort of competition amongst English fanciers. Moreover, it is agreed on all hands that the boy-and-girl marriage of 1893 has turned out more pleasantly than the wisecracks of that date predicted. And the Countess of Craven grows prettier as she grows older.

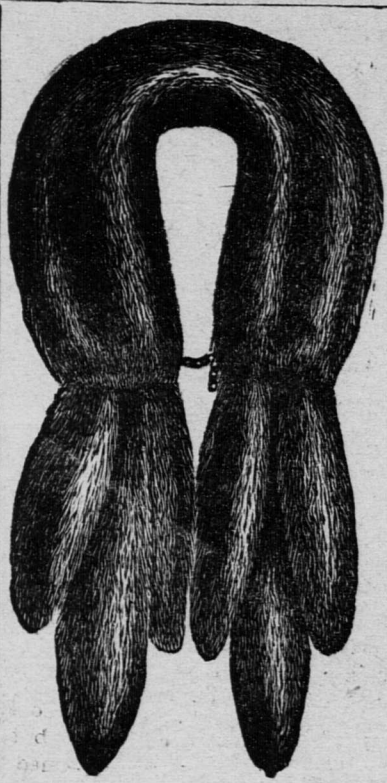
Prince Nanzeta Pehassnez Montezuma, who claims to be the lineal descendant of the famous Aztec King of that name, is a small, olive-skinned youth, with large, heavily-fringed gray eyes, a full, red mouth and long hair. He wears civilian clothes, a broad-rimmed sombrero, and usually carries an interesting, carved cane.

van Calava.

"Yes, father. It was right here. It was our baby, and you saved it for us. The fire's out. There's no danger. And I've bought the old home, father, and you can go back if you want, and never work or want any more!"

But Jonas did not hear. A great peace came over him. He knew only that "Sonny" held him; that "Sonny" would take care of him; that his long journey was at an end.

Through the midnight air came the sound of great bells. All over the city the joyous message was ringing—ringing in "Sonny's" ears—that Jones had come home.



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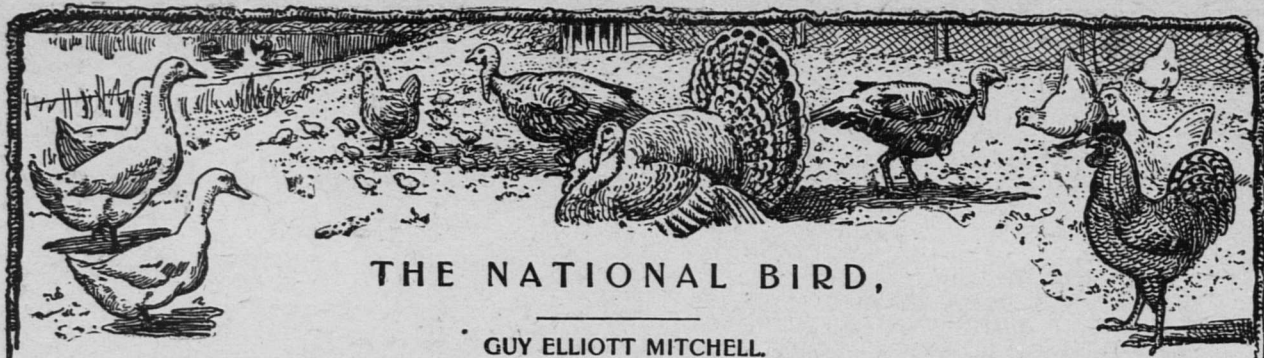
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## THE NATIONAL BIRD,

GUY ELLIOTT MITCHELL.

The great American bird, the bird which will scream back an answer to you every time you imitate his "gobble" or otherwise "make a noise like a gobble," has along with his domesticator, man, driven the other American bird far into the back woods, figuratively and actually.

When the Indians owned the land, the eagle and the turkey stood on



YOUNG BRONZE COCKS.

probably an equal footing, the one the tyrant of the air and the other the king of game birds. Both were hunted by the Indian, the eagle to furnish plumes for his war bonnet, and the turkey, of course, for food.

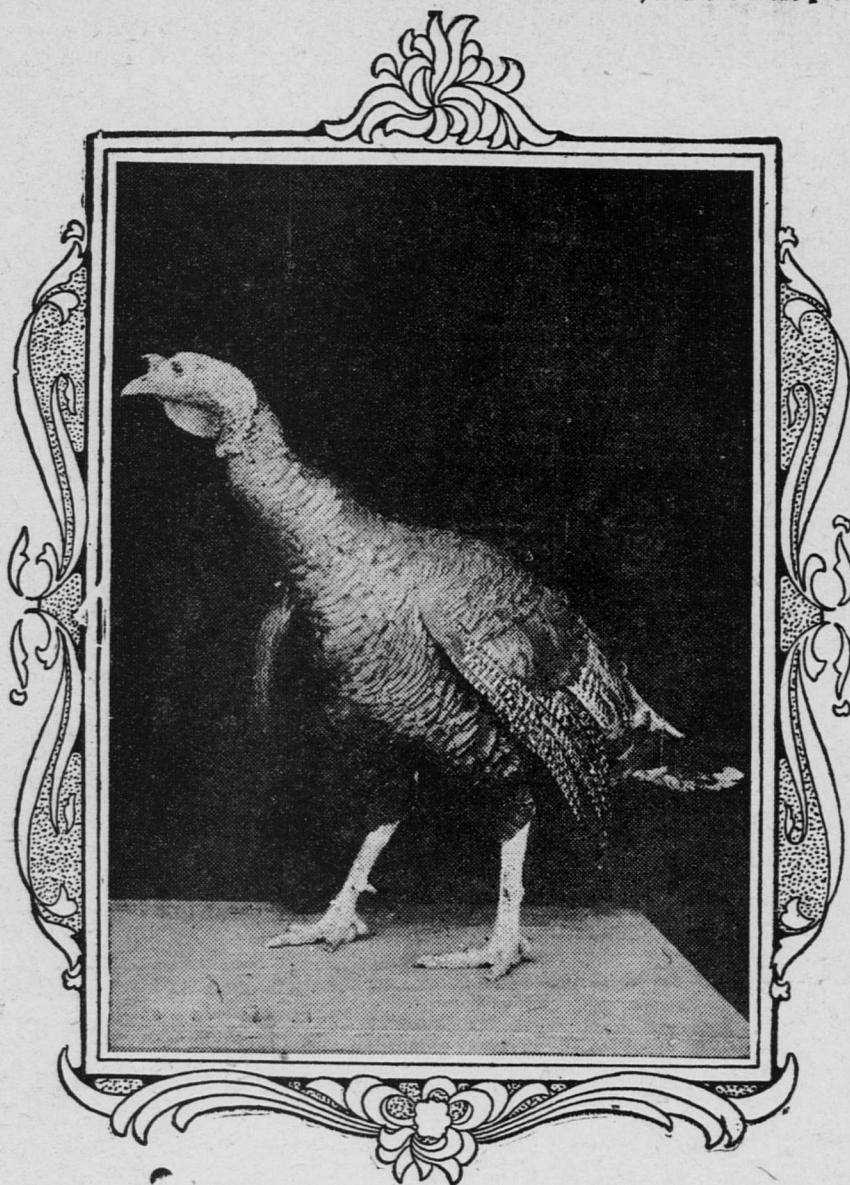
But now the eagle seldom is hunted and still more seldom ever killed or captured, while the turkey is found in hundreds of thousands of farm yards.

Although the North American wild turkey is a beautiful and resplendent game bird, with feathers of black, shaded with a rich bronze and illuminated with a lustrous finish of coppery color, his domesticated cousin, while improved nothing in appearance, has been bred up to outweigh any other domestic fowl, thirty or thirty-five pounds being not uncommon among prize flocks.

According to the Department of Agriculture the growing of turkeys has improved within the last few years as a result of a determined effort on the part of producers of what is termed "standard bred or exhibition" stock to demonstrate that it is more profitable to use pure bred breeding stock than the smaller and less vigorous stock of days gone by. Their efforts to introduce throughout the country the several standard varieties of turkeys have greatly improved our turkey growing industry. This effort has supplied rich, new, vigorous blood throughout the whole country, adding strength and virility to innumerable flocks, many of which had become considerably deteriorated through inbreeding.

### Deterioration Through Inbreeding.

The fact that one fecundation is sufficient to render fertile all the eggs of one laying has made possible the undermining of the health and vigor of the present-day domestic turkey. Being advised of this, hundreds of people depend upon their neighbors' flocks for the services of a male and pay no attention to the matter of breeding stock except to keep one or two turkey hens. This has reduced many of the turkeys throughout the country almost to a condition of imbecility. The lack of vigor in a large portion of the breeding stock through-



A FORTY POUND BRONZE GOBBLER.

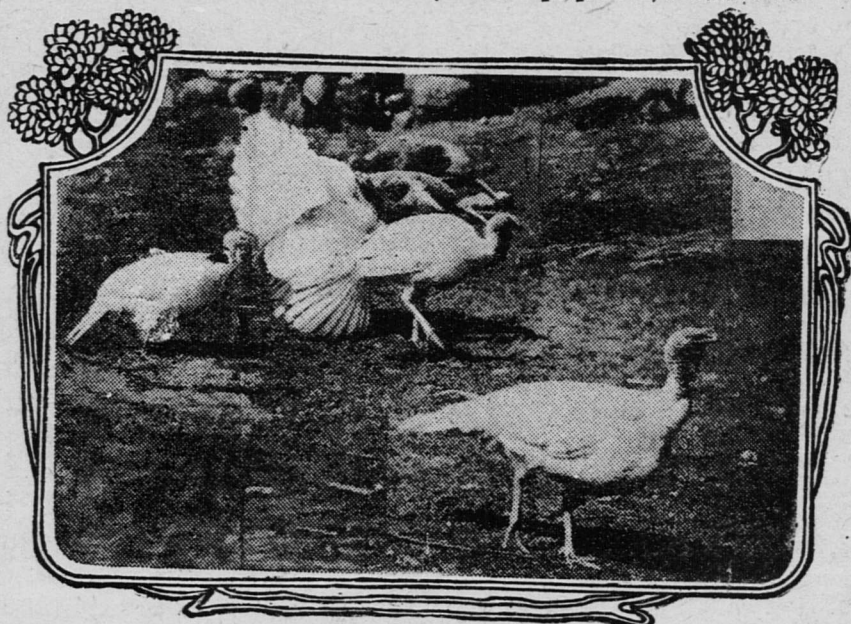
out the country has jeopardized to a certain extent the production of a sufficient number of market turkeys to supply the demand. In fact, not fully realizing that their failure was largely due to undermining the vitality of their breeding stock through inbreed-

ing, people have become so disheartened in some localities with the meager results of their efforts to grow turkeys for market that they have desisted from the attempt.

Mr. T. F. McGrew, of New York, a well-known judge of poultry and a writer on breeds and breeding, has written a turkey bulletin for the Department of Agriculture which is known as Farmers' Bulletin No. 200, and in this he says that there is no other kind of livestock that will return so large a profit to the successful producer as will poultry, and no kind of poultry is more profitable than turkeys when properly handled. The fact that turkeys will, from the time they are six weeks old until winter sets in, gain the greater part of their entire living from bugs, grasshoppers and waste grain that they pick up in their wanderings over the range, assures their existence through this period at little or no cost to the grower. In other words, they may be termed self sustaining foragers, where they have sufficient range.

### The Bronze Turkey.

This turkey holds the post of honor. It is possibly a cross between the wild turkey and the tame turkey, which latter is generally believed to have descended from either the North American wild turkey, the Mexican wild turkey or the Honduras or Ocellated turkey. Its beautiful rich plumage and its size have come from its wild progenitor. To maintain these desirable qualities, crosses are continually necessary. In this way the mammoth size has been gained, the standard weight ranging from sixteen to thirty-six pounds, according to age and sex. The coloring of this variety is a ground of black blazoned or shaded with bronze. This shading is rich and glowing, and when the sun's rays are reflected from these colors, they shine like polished steel. The female is not as rich in color as the male, but both have the same color and shadings. Much of this richness of color is lost

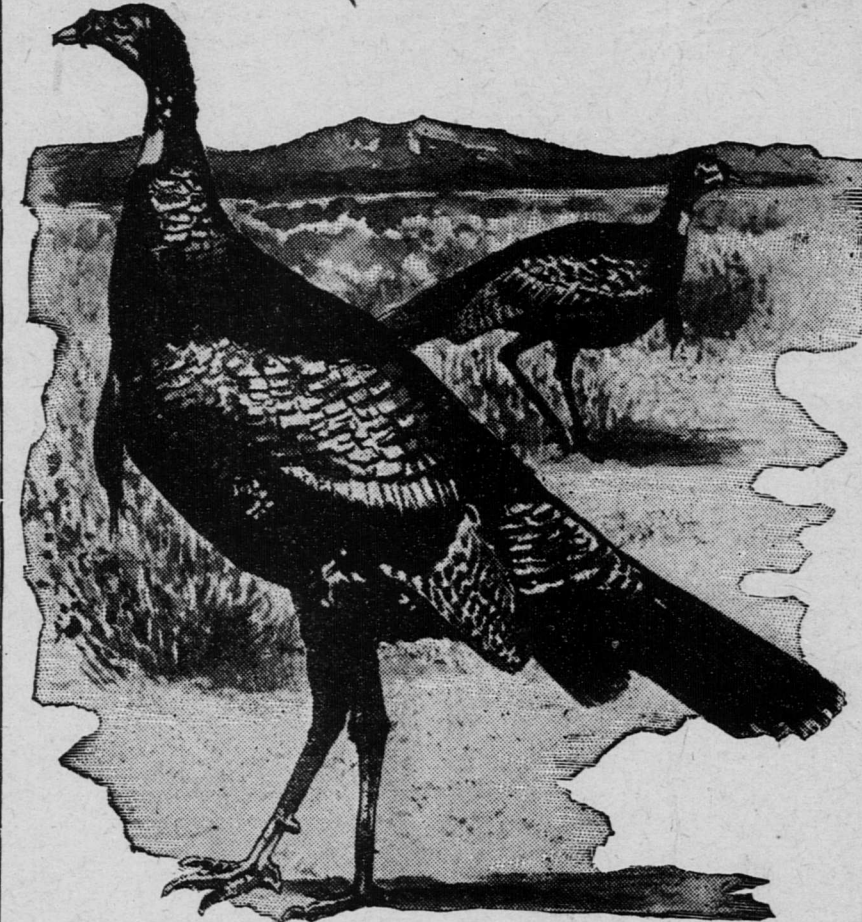


GROUP OF WHITE TURKEYS.

through inbreeding, as it is improved by each cross with the wild specimens. Of all our domestic fowls none suffer from inbreeding so much as turkeys. This should be guarded against at all times, if it is hoped to gain the best results.

Naturally the Bronze turkey should be the largest in size, the most vigorous in constitution, and the most prof-

and, to have this influence to the fullest extent, well-proportioned, vigorous females in their second or third year should be selected as breeders.



THE NORTH AMERICAN WILD TURKEY.

Do not select the very large specimens for this purpose; those of a medium size are usually the best. Discard the undersized females at all times, as they are of but little value as producers. Length of shank and thigh, if out of proportion, should not be mis-

the English Norfolk turkey, the Slate turkey, and the red Bourbon turkey, which is similar to the Buff turkey. In addition to the North American wild turkey, the Mexican wild turkey still affords splendid sport, as does also the Honduras turkey, which is found in various parts of Central America, both birds being resplendent and of savory flesh.

The turkey bulletin of the Department of Agriculture above mentioned is a brief booklet which will certainly be read with interest by anyone growing or caring for turkeys. It describes the different varieties, and devotes fifteen or twenty pages to the selection and care of breeding stock, turkey houses and ranges, incubation, hatching, growing and feeding the birds, marketing and also the ailments to

which turkeys are subject.

Drop a postal to your member of Congress or Senator, and he will send you one.

### Food Value of Eggs.

Popular belief to the contrary, there is no difference in the nutritive qualities of eggs with dark shells and those with light. Their flavor is affected by the food of the fowl for good or for evil. Exhaustive experiments by well equipped investigators prove that the egg deserves its reputation as an easily assimilated and highly nutritious food, if eaten raw or lightly cooked. Such experiments also show that eggs at twelve cents a dozen are a cheap source of nutrients; at sixteen cents, somewhat expensive, and at twenty-five cents and over, highly extravagant.

The basis of comparison was the market prices of standard flesh foods considered in relation to their nutritive elements. But there is a physiological constituent of eggs which is of great value, yet it defies the search of the scientist or the inquisition of the statistician, and that is their palatability. Unless a food, however rich in proteins, is relished, it loses much of its value, while, per contra, a less chemically desirable food that is enjoyed becomes valuable by reason of that fact.

### FAIR STUDENTS IN REVOLT.

Object to the Measuring Methods of Their Gymnasium Instructor.

The girls of the freshman and sophomore classes of the University of Cincinnati have been going about with traces of tears on their cheeks, and asking each other, "Have you been scheduled?"

At first the girls did not know what "scheduling" meant when they received confidential notes from Miss Edna Earl Hope, teacher of the girls' gymnasium work at the varsity. Their presence alone in her private room was requested at such and such a time. The "alone" looked mysterious and the girls held a consultation. Then the bravest faced Miss Hope. When she went in to Miss Hope her face was eager, but when she came out it was scarlet.

"And what do you think?" she whispered: "You—have—to—take off all your clothes."

"And after she gets your clothes off, what then?" chorused the girls.

Then the first girl told, with tears and gasps, how the new gym teacher placed an adjustable rig about the hips and measured them—the hips—yes! And she measured the arms and the "er—er—legs. The bust expansion and the length of the fingers, and how big the chest is when the girl takes a long breath, and how little it gets when the girl expels her breath. Then she subtracts the difference, divides it by two, and multiplies the result by three, and says:

"There's where you ought to be, and maybe you'll be that by the end of the year, when the second physical examination comes."

The girls held an indignation meeting the latter part of the week, and a committee was secretly appointed to wait on President Dabney.

"But," said the girls on the committee, "we would rather take one of those scheduled things than to tell a man about it."

Because of the excitement of those girls who were "scheduled" Miss Hope has now provided a garment in making the "test."

### Lacking In Education.

Little Freddie, having lost a nickel was crying bitterly.

An old gentleman who had stopped to investigate said: "My boy you shouldn't cry that way."

"But," said the little fellow, "I don't know how to c-cry any o-ther way."

"Say not goodbye, but in some brighter clime, bid me good morning."

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### He Was Incorruptable.

In the opening days of the American Revolution, when France had recognized the independence of the United States, and we had shown ourselves determined upon stubborn resistance, the English Parliament were driven to a final "conciliatory bill" for the recovery of their colonial possessions. Most everything was conceded by this act, but nowhere was allusion made to absolute independence. Lord Carlisle, William Edson and Gov. Johnstone, in the capacity of special commissioners, brought the bill to America and lost little time submitting the plan of conciliation to Congress, together with an insolent letter. That body hardly gave it consideration, but forthwith rejected the plan proposed by the ministry.

Foiled in every attempt, but not dismayed, the commissioners now resorted to measures distinguished in infamy and baseness. They opened secret correspondence with members of Congress, and, through a female agent, Mr. Reed, a delegate from Pennsylvania, was offered \$50,000 and the best office in the colonies that his majesty could bestow if he would use his influence in favor of the conciliatory bill. Mr. Reed's reply, as well as memory, should be enshrined in the hearts of every loyal Pennsylvanian. It was simply this: "I am not worth purchasing, but such as I am, the King of England is not rich enough to do it."

### The Alexandrian Library.

Said Omar, "Either those books are in conformity with the Koran, or they are not. If they are, they are useless, and if not, they are evil; in either event, let them be destroyed."

Such was the logic that led to the destruction of seven hundred thousand manuscript volumes in Alexandria.

Pliny tells us that Homer's Iliad, with its 15,000 verses was written in a space as small as a walnut shell.

In more remote times an account is given of an ivory chariot constructed by Mermicides, so small that a fly could cover it with one of its wings, and of a ship that could be concealed by the wing of a bee.

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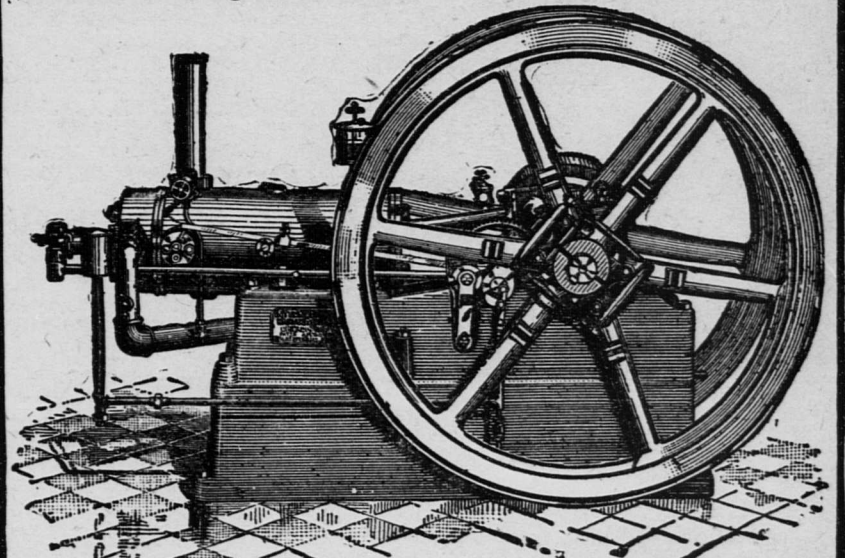
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